

WORLD SOLIDARITY HINGES ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS, SAYS LORD ROBERT CECIL

New York Hears British Statesman's Plan to Allay
Fears and Suspicions of Countries With
a Sense of Security From Attack

Rebukes "No Entangling Alliances" Theory—Says
America Must Be Entangled Either With
Europe or Another World War

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 3.—Lord Robert Cecil made his first public address since coming to America at the Hotel Astor last evening, at the dinner given in his honor. It was the most impressive of all the succession of great meetings held in New York this winter on behalf of the League of Nations and the cause of organized international co-operation.

More than 1500 persons were present and an outside audience, reckoned by James G. McDonald, chairman of the meeting, at 800,000, heard the speech over the radio and listened to the short but spirited interval of Lord Robert's answers to questions from the floor which followed it.

At the announcement that former President Woodrow Wilson was one of those listening by radio from Washington, the audience rose in a spontaneous ovation, a tribute made still more personal by the fact that Mrs. Wilson was attending the meeting in person, her first public appearance on such an occasion since Mr. Wilson's retirement into private life.

Lord Robert's speech did not depart essentially from the message generally expected from him, but the fact that the full force of his plea was thrown, not into a defense of the League of Nations or an invitation to America to join it, but into a demonstration that the existence of international peace, even of European civilization, was all but impossible without it, gave his address the stirring tone of moral world leadership rather than that of a defender of purely European solutions.

The speech, in part, was delivered as follows:
I have not forgotten, nor, I am sure, have you, our comradeship in the late war. The thrill of joy when I first heard that America had cast in her lot with the Allies is still a vivid memory to me—a thrill renewed when we actually saw the American troops marching through the streets of London, and read of their glorious deeds and magnificent services during those critical days in 1919.

Dawn of Peace Seen
The entry of America seemed to us then, not only the turning point in the war itself, but the dawn of a new era in world affairs, and particularly in the relations between our two countries. There have been since that time many disappointments and disillusiones in the world; but I like to think that we were not deceived when we hoped that our common efforts and common sufferings would be the basis of our co-operation in the cause of peace.

And there are some quite recent events which have greatly heartened and encouraged those who hold the ideal of mercy. It is twice blessed: it blesses him that gives and him that takes, and I for one, am not more grateful for what America has done than I am for the generosity of those who represented you in that negotiation. It is satisfactory to see that the liquidation of the economic difficulties left by the war.

Nor does the debt settlement stand alone. Little more than a year ago were completed the Washington treaties on disarmament. A very great step forward in the cause of peace, and I am delighted to see in the newspapers that the French Government are about to take the necessary measure for ratifying those treaties. It is quite true, of course, that it is only a step. It deals only with the naval side of the problem, and is primarily a limitation, rather than a reduction, of armaments. I believe that we, you and I, would have liked the treaty to have gone further, and to have extended to all forms of naval armaments—not only to capital ships.

The Submarine Menace
After all it seems indefensible to limit the number of floating ships and to leave complete freedom for the building of submarines. It is quite true, of course, that it is only a step. It deals only with the naval side of the problem, and is primarily a limitation, rather than a reduction, of armaments. I believe that we, you and I, would have liked the treaty to have gone further, and to have extended to all forms of naval armaments—not only to capital ships.

Certainly the experience of the last war is against any such hope—scarcely one rule for the humanizing of warfare was observed. But what we may think that our enemies were the worst yet in all candor and frankness I doubt if there is any single nation which has a clean sheet in the matter. When you let loose upon the earth a great orgy of blood and slaughter, it is not reasonable to expect that by any rules and regulations you can limit these atrocities. Nor, of course, any attempt made at Washington to limit other armaments—the armaments of the land and the air—and yet these are the most urgent dangers of all.

You cannot invade a country with ships, nor can you occupy its territory by naval means; for that infantry is essential, and indeed, for all forms of

REPARATION OFFER TO BE BROADCAST IS RUMOR IN PARIS

Fresh German Effort to Obtain
World Sympathy—Mark's
Circulation Increasing

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 3.—There is a serious belief that Germany is about to make a fresh effort to capture the sympathy of the world by broadcasting its reparations offer. Refusing to address itself to France and realizing the difficulty of obtaining the mediation of America or England, it is suggested that Germany will publish its propositions, hoping that they will be approved and France be condemned for not considering them.

Le Temps, which reveals this intention, likens it to what was called the peace offensive in the summer of 1918. It failed then. France held out with the Allies until there was unconditional capitulation. France means to remain firm on this occasion.

The greatest interest is taken in the monetary situation in Germany, and there is much speculation in the Revue de Paris and elsewhere on the consequences of the prodigious multiplication of the mark. It seems inevitable that the mark will disappear. It is printed on such a scale that it is becoming worthless, and a new financial order must be made. The computation is that 5,000,000,000 bank notes are circulating in Germany.

Amazing Increase of Marks
At the end of February the number was 3,500,000,000. A year ago it was only 122,000,000,000. The swiftness of the increase is amazing. When Aristide Briand was in power his task was comparatively easy, as compared with that of Raymond Poincaré today. The mark did represent something. Yet the curious thing is that while the mark has sunk so low, it has lately actually increased in value in spite of the increase in quantity.

This strange phenomenon is, however, more apparent than real. During February the paper mark seemed to double as compared with the pound and the dollar.

Perkins explains this by the fact that the Reichsbank alone, or nearly alone, still consents to exchange gold values against paper marks, and it has therefore a fixed price in accordance with the policy. The reality is that the mark continues to depreciate, as is shown in the cost of the foodstuffs grown in Germany itself. These products become dearer and dearer, and it is urged by French writers that the mark has lost all real value.

Wages Paid in Kind
Agriculturists have practically renounced the mark and pay wages in kind. Leases and property have been sold and the money due is calculated in various ways, such as a certain quantity of the products of a mine, or even of a poultry farm. Even in towns, the industrialists are beginning to pay their agriculturalists in kind. A new way, and pay their workers partly in foodstuffs. It is reported that in Hanover and Westphalia, a quintal of coal is regarded as the monetary unit. States like Oldenburg and Mecklenburg-Schwerin have emitted bonds reckoned in kilos of barley. There, a bank called the Roggenrentenbank (Rye Bank) has been organized. In Baden a company has raised a coal loan, that is to say, for the purpose of calculation, a coal standard is taken.

Both Jules Descamps in his remarkable article, and Echo de Paris which reviews it, remark that this is only a provisional stage. Barley or coal bonds are not easily exchangeable for the goods in question, and there is no guarantee that this new conventional money will not be multiplied like the mark far beyond the possibilities of delivery.

Only Temporary Expedient
Used as money in ordinary circulation, barley and coal are forgotten, but sooner or later the basis of this credit will be questioned. This can only be a temporary expedient. It would appear that there is a general movement to count in gold marks. Instead of dealing in terms of paper marks, people are beginning to use the dollar standard.

Even the Reichsbank and the Government in launching its recent loan, turns from depreciated money to a settled standard. It will naturally be a difficult business to systematize the fresh method and to abandon completely the worthless mark, but that seems to be the direction aimed at. There will be a terrible upheaval and wholesale bankruptcies, and consequences which it is impossible to foresee.

Perkins, examining this condition of things, believes that it will bring an end of German resistance to the French. It is impossible to accept his reasoning in this respect. The probable consequence is surely the opposite. But whatever happens, the solution of money in Germany will be one of the most interesting things to watch for a long time.

PRIZE OFFERED FOR RESEARCH
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 3.—The New York Academy of Sciences has offered a prize of \$250 for the "most acceptable paper in the field of science." Papers must be in the hands of the committee in charge by Nov. 1 next. The award will be announced at the Academy's annual meeting in December. One of the conditions of the contest is that papers must be based on the results of original research, not previously published, and be accompanied by drawings, diagrams, or photographs.



Col. Harry Cockshutt
The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario Opened the National Conference on Education and Citizenship in Toronto Yesterday and in Doing So Expressed the Hope That Teachers Would Be Recognized in a Proper Way Before Long

GIRL GUIDES' VALUE VOICED BY LEADER

Lady Baden-Powell Dilates on
Movement at Toronto Con-
vention

TORONTO, Ont., April 3 (Special).—In opening last night the six days' National Conference on Education and Citizenship, which for the first two days is being held jointly with the Ontario Education Association, the Lieutenant-Governor Col. Harry Cockshutt, referred to the confidence which parents had in placing the training of their children in the hands of the teachers, knowing they would do their duty. He commented on the inadequate financial remuneration given to teachers. "I hope for the time," he said, "when you will be recognized in a proper way, and that the pension system will be sufficient to provide for you in your declining years."

The chief speaker of the evening was Lady Baden-Powell, who described the Girl Guide movement. "A girl is a bundle of energy," said Lady Baden-Powell. "They are the same the world over; if their energies are not directed in the right channels, they will drift to the wrong." The Guide movement aimed at preventing the social evils in our midst, crime, drunkenness, disease, all the forms of misery and poverty, and all the social wrongs which were not curable, but were preventable. It was the woman in the home that counted most; therefore, the Guides were the ones of whom the greatest care must be taken because they were the future homemakers, wives, and mothers of the country. The movement was one which extended into every corner of the civilized world; there were over 400,000 active members, and they were non-party and interdenominational.

"I ask you to extend the movement your support because it is going to help the girls of Canada to be the women you want for Canada," concluded Lady Baden-Powell.

The subject of physical education was ably handled by Dr. Arthur S. Lamb, Dean of the Department of Physical Education of McGill University, who quoted figures from the records of war departments showing how great was the proportion of physically unfit men in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. Gymnastic drill given by word of command was not as good as clean sports which would develop the mind of the child to appreciate the advantages of a healthy and vigorous body. Directors thought in the early stages of the war that a stated amount of physical training each day would bring about physical fitness. This idea has changed. Physical directors now appreciate the fact that sports which build up the body and at the same time hold the interest are more useful than physical drill.

The Ontario Education Association which is in sessions conjointly with the National Council of Education and Citizenship, has 25 sections, while meetings of the Ontario Public School Teachers Federation and the Federation of Women Teachers Association of Ontario, the Ontario Auxiliary Class Teachers Association, and of the League of Empire are also held in conjunction with it.

Mr. J. G. Elliott, president of the Ontario Education Association was in the chair.

ANTI-VOLSTEAD LEAGUE REPUDIATED IN DRIVE FOR BEER AND WINES

Members Give Funds and Receive "Thank
You," Receipt and Legal Responsibility
for Acts of Officers in Charge

PROMINENT WOMEN DENOUNCE UNWARRANTED USE OF NAMES

Investigation Shows Disposition of Funds Is Left
Entirely to Officials and Accounting Is Treated
as a "Private Matter"

A liquor organization calling itself "The Anti-Volstead League," with no one named as president, has opened offices at 108 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, making a special appeal to women, and since March 21 has solicited funds through membership subscriptions, response to which under the law makes every subscriber personally liable for the acts and debts of the association.

SOVIET EXECUTES RUSSIAN PRELATE

Capital Sentence Carried Out on
Constantine Butkevitch, De-
spite Flood of Appeals

MOSCOW, April 3 (By The Associated Press).—Mgr. Constantine Butkevitch, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, sentenced to capital punishment for willfully opposing the Soviet Government, has been executed by a firing squad.

The fate of the prelate, in doubt since last Thursday, when his appeal for clemency was denied, became known today when it was announced that the sentence had been carried out last Saturday.

Appeals from the outside world which had poured in upon the Soviet authorities had no effect in staying the hands of their executioners. Competent opinion, indeed, is that even the breaking of diplomatic relations by outside governments or a threat of war would not have moved the Moscow officials from their course. Their last word in the case had been spoken, it appears, when they committed to 19 years' imprisonment the capital sentence upon Archbishop Cepiak, convicted at the same time as Vicar-General Butkevitch.

Great Britain Protests
Great Britain made representations through its official agent at Moscow; the affair was the subject of a warm debate in Parliament, and the Archbishop of Canterbury took the lead in voicing the attitude of the English clergy.

The protest of the American State Department was based on humanitarian grounds. It was rather than even had outside governments threatened war, or the severance of all diplomatic relations with Russia, the authorities would have persisted in carrying out their determination.

The foreign protests, in the view of close observers, injured rather than aided the cause of Mr. Butkevitch, by creating a public sentiment here against foreign interference.

Sharp Bolshevik Note
Not since actual intervention days, when the elements of Kolchak, Denikin and others were trying to be heard, or when the Polish war was on, has there been such a storm of indignation as was aroused among Soviet officials on reading the declarations of the Polish Premier and of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

This indignation was voiced in the sharp note which Georgi Tchitcherine sent to General Sikorski, and in the reply to the British appeal for clemency. The latter reply said: "Russia is an independent sovereign state and has the undeniable right of passing sentences in conformity with its own laws on people breaking the established ordinances of the country. Every effort on the outside to interfere with this right and to protect spies and traitors is an unfriendly act and a renewal of the intervention which has been successfully repulsed by the Russian peoples."

Efforts to Free Archbishop

By Special Cable
WARSAW, April 3.—Considerable relief is felt in Poland at the Bolshevik decision to reduce the sentence on Archbishop Cepiak, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, to 10 years' imprisonment, although the Poles hope no stone will be left unturned to secure his release.

Apart from other considerations, Poland naturally feels considerable sympathy for the Archbishop and other condemned priests, since all of them, though Russian subjects, are of Polish extraction.

It may be remembered that one of the charges brought by the Bolsheviks was that of pro-Polish activities during the Russo-Polish war of 1920.

LEVIATHAN "SHOWS" DENIED
NEW YORK, April 3.—W. J. Love, vice-president and general manager of the United States Shipping Board, denied that R. H. Burnside had been engaged to direct Broadway "Reviews" on board the Leviathan when she goes into service as a passenger vessel. Mr. Love said no arrangements of any kind had been made with Mr. Burnside.

WASHINGTON EXPLAINS DELAY OVER BURMAN OIL REPORT

Official Says America Is Still Waiting for Evidence From England Showing Americans Are Not "Barred"

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 3.—An explanation of the apparent delay in making public the British Government statement on the spuriousness of certain documents, alleging discrimination against Americans, which has led to caustic criticism of the State Department, was given by an official yesterday.

On March 23 of this year Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, made public a letter written by the department to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission, stating that the British Government had informed him that two documents, cited in a report by the State Department to the Senate, made in 1920, were spurious. Since this announcement by the Secretary of State, reports from London have informed the department as long ago as the summer of 1921 that the documents were spurious, and the question was raised as to why the department had waited nearly two years before making that fact public.

Burman Oil Rights
The documents in question were an alleged proclamation of Sept. 24, 1884, signed by Queen Victoria and an alleged agreement of Aug. 23, 1885, purporting to have been made by the British Government in relation to oil rights in Burma. These two documents were cited, but not printed, in a report which President Wilson submitted to the Senate on May 17, 1920. Following the citation of these documents, was a statement to the general effect that regulations in effect in Burma prohibited the sale of concessions or leases to foreigners.

The report to the Senate by President

Wilson was never made public, but the British Government apparently gained access to it, for it later informed the department that the two documents cited were spurious, and proposed a public statement to that effect. The department of State was willing to announce that the documents were spurious, but stated that information available here indicated that Americans were discriminated against in Burma and asked the British Government for information as to the exact status of the matter.

Wanted Investigation
This Government, it was explained, was perfectly willing to state that the documents were spurious, but was not willing to make such a statement without saying Americans were discriminated against, unless the British could show they were not.

The British Government, informed the department in May, 1922, that a memorandum bearing upon the rules and regulations governing concessions in Burma was being prepared and would be forwarded. In June, Mr. Hughes again informed the British Government that he was willing to repudiate the documents in question as soon as he had a statement from Great Britain as to the real conditions. No reply was received.

Recently when the Federal Trade Commission's report was about to be made public Mr. Hughes had the references to the two Burma documents deleted from the report and issued his public statement repudiating the reports, but at the same time stating other statements regarding discrimination against Americans were essentially correct.

The department has no information as to how the documents in question came into existence or who was responsible for their forgery.

NO ACTION TAKEN BY LOWELL MILLS

Textile Wage Advance in Fall River and New Bedford Leaves Only One Center Now Out

Only Lowell among the principal textile centers of New England was not included today in the wage advance announced elsewhere almost generally at 12½ per cent and effective April 30. J. C. Wadleigh, president of the Lowell Cotton Manufacturers' Association, leaving Lowell for this city today, would say only that he was not ready to make any announcement.

The announcement yesterday by the cotton mills of Fall River and New Bedford that they would grant an advance of 12½ per cent, which affects about 75,000 persons in those two cities, brought to more than 200,000 the number of textile workers who will share in the higher wages announced in the past fortnight. Assuming an average wage of \$18 to \$20 weekly, New England mill payrolls will be increased approximately \$25,000,000 in the year beginning April 20.

In Fall River, however, the textile council has yet to agree to accept the 12½ per cent advance instead of its 10 per cent demand, and the United Textile Workers have indicated that they will continue their movement to make the increase 25½ per cent.

Lowell employs about 25,000 persons in its textile plants, principally cotton mills. Another Council head of the city, Taunton—is also uncommitted to the advance as yet. An official of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association in that city said today, however, that a meeting had been called for tomorrow afternoon to consider the situation, adding that Taunton almost invariably followed the action of Fall River in wage adjustments.

Fall River Workers to Act on Mills' Offer

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 3.—The textile unions were preparing today for general meetings called for Thursday night to act on the offer from the Cotton Manufacturers' Association to increase wages 12½ per cent. No official forecast of the outcome was made.

The offer from the mill men is a compromise on the demand of the Textile Council for 15 per cent. Rejection of the proposition would precipitate a strike, it is agreed. The United Textile Workers are standing for an advance of 25½ per cent, and decisive action may be taken by that organization at any time to press their demand.

John L. Campos, secretary of the Doffers' Union of the United Textile Workers, said, "The advance is too small and not in comparison with the marked improvement in the industry. We think our demand for 25½ per cent is fair and reasonable, and we intend to secure full restoration of the 23½ per cent cut made in December, 1920."

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 3.—Labor leaders today predicted acceptance by the unions of textile operatives in this city of the 12½ per cent wage advance announced by the cotton manufacturers yesterday, benefiting about 40,000 workers. The Textile Council will ask the various locals to take a formal vote on the matter. No wage demands had been made in the local mills.

The announcement followed closely upon the action of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association in granting a 12½ per cent advance. In that city the Textile Council had asked for an increase of 15 per cent, while the United Textile Workers, not recognized by the manufacturers, had demanded 25½ per cent. The locals connected with the Fall River Textile Council will vote on the question of acceptance on Thursday night.

MOTOR LIABILITY PROJECT OPPOSED

New Hampshire Automobilers Object to Burdens

CONCORD, N. H., April 3 (Special).—The Burke bill, in which automobile owners have shown so much interest in the House of Representatives, and which will come up for final action this week, provides that every person operating a motor vehicle must make himself responsible for damages up to \$10,000.

The bill allows the motorist his choice of three methods of assuming this liability: 1. He may furnish a bond. 2. He may take out automobile liability insurance. 3. He may furnish a statement to the State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles setting forth his personal assets and liabilities and showing that he would be responsible for the payment of a judgment up to \$10,000.

The opposition to the enactment of this law and to the levy of the proposed 2-cent gasoline tax is not because the law and the tax are unreasonable or unjust, but that they are to be enacted and levied in addition to the burdens already heaped upon the automobile owners which are of a cumulative nature and their ultimate effect is to discourage motoring.

New Hampshire's registration fees are higher than in many other states. The last Legislature provided for a permit fee, in addition, so that already the "overhead" of owning an automobile is a considerable item to be paid before the car is taken out of the garage. It is now proposed to add to this initial overhead the approximately \$30 to \$50 for insurance and to tack on the gasoline tax into the operating expenses of each automobile.

POSTAL AGREEMENT PLANNED
WARSAW, March 5 (Special Correspondence).—Negotiations have begun in Moscow for a commercial treaty between Poland and Russia, likewise negotiations in the matter of a postal-telegraphic convention. According to the Redevist news agency, "Kosta," all telegraphic and postal communications between the two countries have at present to be carried on through Latvia.

TAX PROJECTS AGAIN TAKEN UP

New Hampshire Legislature to Prepare Bills in Harmony With Court Opinion

CONCORD, N. H., April 3 (Special).—New Hampshire legislative leaders began today the preparation of tax bills in harmony with the opinion of the state Supreme Court, given last night to the House of Representatives. The opinion was sought by the House in a questionnaire prepared immediately after the rejection by popular vote of the tax amendment to the Constitution.

A majority of four to one of the court has advised that an income tax on dividends and interest will be constitutional, if levied at the "proportional rate" of taxation which is levied on all other taxable property. The court unanimously favored the gasolene tax, as being in effect the same thing as a toll on the use of roads.

The court unanimously declared unconstitutional the proposed income tax on intangibles at an arbitrary rate to be fixed by the Legislature, different from the "proportional rate" on other forms of property, and likewise the graduated provisions of the present inheritance tax on the same grounds. It was to strike out the word "proportional" from the Constitution that the recent amendment was submitted to the people, who rejected it.

Under the opinion of the Supreme Court the Legislature can proceed to enact the following tax laws:

1. A tax on the income from intangibles at the same rate which other taxable property is assessed at, which is about 2½ per cent.
2. Gasolene tax.
3. Inheritance tax at any reasonable rate.

Constantinople Puts Prohibition in Effect

By The Associated Press
Constantinople, April 3.—The authorities put into effect today the delayed prohibition order in response to instructions from Ankara.

A Turkish prohibition decree was to have been put into effect on March 1, but its promulgation was postponed indefinitely, dispatches said, because of the large liquor contracts involved. The Nationalist authorities last December ruled that no alcohol could enter Turkey after Dec. 3 and that stocks on hand must be consumed before March 1.

able rates provided the same rates are applied to all estates.

There is nothing in the opinion of the justices to interfere with the proposed plan to abolish the state tax entirely and to make up additional revenue by devoting to the uses of the State the proposed new taxes on incomes and gasolene, by increasing the inheritance tax rates and by retaining in the state treasury the savings bank railroad and insurance taxes now collected by the State and distributed to the cities and towns.

BRIDGE DEDICATION POSTPONED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 3.—Dedication of the new Memorial bridge between this city and Kittery, Me., constructed by the states of Maine and New Hampshire and the Federal Government, has been postponed from May 30 to a date to be announced later. Postponement was made after protests were received from veterans' organizations of this city and Kittery, who said that they feared the dedication exercises would interfere with their customary services of memorial.

Citizen Soldier Manual Asks, "What Is the Senate?"

Training Camp Boys Will Have to "Polish Up" on History and Answer Question, "Who Won the War?"

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 3.—Based upon the presumption that the "buck private" in the regular army and John Doe, who enrolls in the Citizens' Military Training Camp for the summer, are somewhat hazy on fundamentals of American history and dubious on certain fundamentals of citizenship, an official training manual called "Studies in Citizenship" has been issued by the War Department.

The manual will be issued to officers of "all components of the army of the United States," who will be expected to make it the basis for a course to be offered to all regular soldiers and citizens training camp recruits. The manual lays out a course of reading, based on the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and reading from patriotic writings and addresses of prominent Americans.

It also contains an outline course of American history, with readings grouped under four heads: the meaning of liberty, constitutional government, national defense and military training.

Here are some of the questions which are regarded as fundamental to a true conception of American citizenship. The answers are supposed to be contained in the reading excerpts of the "Manual."

"Who won the war against Germany?"
"Why is it impossible to gather figs from thistles?"
"What is the Senate?"

TIRE SALES INCREASE
DETROIT, April 3.—The Corduroy Tire Company's March sales were 200 per cent greater than in March, 1922. February sales showed an increase of 107 per cent as compared with February, 1922.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY OPENS FIRST MEETING AT YALE

Members From All Over Country Are Welcomed to State by Lieutenant-Governor Bingham

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—The first general meeting of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the American Chemical Society was opened in Woolsey Hall, at Yale University, this morning, with several hundred chemists and chemical engineers present, the advance arrivals for the dedication of the Sterling Chemical Laboratory tomorrow.

The presiding officer during the preliminary exercises was Prof. Treat B. Johnson of Yale, who turned over the meeting to E. C. Franklin, president of the society, after the latter had responded to the welcoming addresses by Col. Hiram Bingham, Lieutenant-Governor for the State; Mayor David E. Fitzgerald, for the city, and President James R. Angell for the university.

Colonel Bingham, in his address, touched upon Colonial history, pointing out that John Winthrop Jr., the first Governor of Connecticut, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and devoted much time to research and chemistry, facts lost sight of because he is usually recalled as a wise magistrate and servant of the State.

Invention Encouraged
"We try, in Connecticut, to encourage invention and initiative," said Colonel Bingham, "and to develop independence of thought and action, even at cost of not having everything run as some of the more progressive experts would like to see them run. Consequently, we believe in laboratory work. . . . Some chemical processes of manufacture have resulted in making it difficult for fishes to frequent our streams. . . . The chemist can do us a great service by devising means whereby our manufacturers may dispose of their wastes in such a way as to avoid making our streams unsuitable for fish."

Oil Research Favored

The petroleum industry needs fundamental research of the chemical composition of crude oils, and this work is worthy of the best efforts of trained chemists, declared Carl O. Johns, of the research division of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, in an address at a group meeting at the American Chemical Society sessions here today. He said some of the latest developments in the manufacture of higher secondary alcohols from refinery gases. These alcohols have been very rare hitherto, and are useful as solvents and in the manufacture of chemicals.

Perfection of a mask that will give protection against all gases, and this work is worthy of the best efforts of trained chemists, declared Carl O. Johns, of the research division of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, in an address at a group meeting at the American Chemical Society sessions here today.

General Pries spoke more particularly of adaptation to peace-time uses of war-time inventions by the Chemical Warfare Service. He declared that the latter might well be named "Chemical Peace Service" since its present activities are mostly of a constructive nature.

Importance of Chemistry
The growing importance of chemistry in universities was discussed by James R. Angell, president of Yale, who welcomed the members of the council to this city. He said: "The present valuation of buildings and equipment used by American universities for chemistry is approximately \$6,000,000. In the year 1921, over \$8,000,000 were expended for instruction and maintenance of chemical departments. Nearly 115,000 undergraduate students and 4000 graduate students were pursuing chemical studies."

Universities have two obligations in regard to chemical science, President Angell said. The first is to train men for industrial chemistry, while the second is to carry forward research work. "In the field of research," he

QUEEN ALEXANDRA HAS DIAMOND JUBILEE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15.—On March 7, 1863, the young Danish Princess who was eventually to become Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland landed in England for her marriage to the Prince of Wales. From that day to the present time she has never lost her hold on the affections of the British people. The population of London received her with great enthusiasm.

The Government threw open six of the leading theaters free to the public. The triumphal progress through London started from the Bricklayers' Arms station, traversed the City by way of the Mansion House, St. Paul's and the West End, terminating at Paddington, where train was taken for Windsor. Here three days later, on March 10, the Princess was married in St. George's Chapel. The affection which still reigns in British hearts for Queen Alexandra is exemplified by the shoals of congratulatory and loving telegrams which have poured into Marlborough House recently, in celebration of the diamond jubilee of her arrival in England. In reply to these Queen Alexandra broadcast her message of thanks by wireless.

SWEDEN PROPOSES TO MODERNIZE ROADS

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—The complete modernization of Swedish roads, made desirable by the rapidly increasing automobile traffic, is being undertaken in earnest. The latest significant step in this movement is the establishment of a "Good Roads Institute" on the initiative of the Royal Automobile Club, which is now celebrating its twentieth anniversary.

American highways will be studied as models for Swedish construction, and a Swedish expert highway engineer, Paul Wretling, is already in the United States for that purpose. While the Royal Automobile Club has taken the initiative in establishing the Good Roads Institute, several other organizations and government departments are interested, according to Capt. A. Nordlander, general secretary of the club.

PLEA FOR SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION MADE

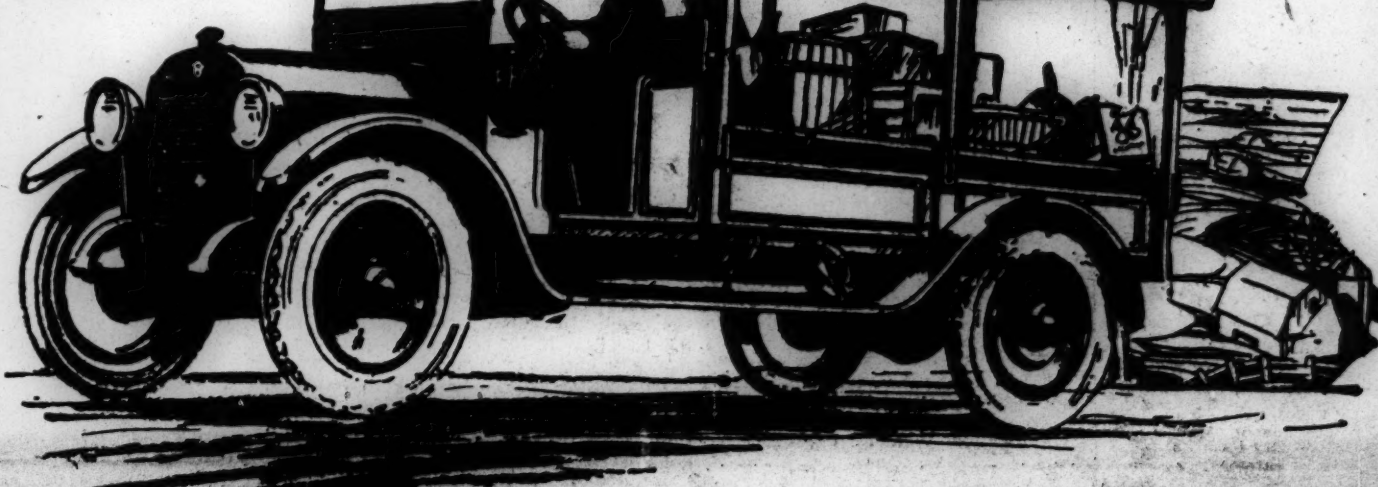
LOWELL, Mass., April 3.—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, member in President Harding's Cabinet, made a strong appeal for "selective immigration or none at all" in an address here last evening, before 2500 people in the Lowell Memorial Auditorium.

In a speech which dealt with all the branches of endeavor in the Department of Labor, Secretary Davis emphasized the pressing need for weeding out the immigrants who come to American shores and declared that "to let the bars down" means to undermine the entire structure of American civilization.

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With a variable capacity up to 2500 pounds it is delivering the goods quicker and cheaper in nearly 300 lines of business and is fitted to ninety-five per cent of all commercial carrying.

The famous Reo engine, super-powerful; the Reo clutch with its thirteen friction facings; the Reo transmission with its large, silently operating gears; rugged rear axle, spiral beveled;—

All are designed and manufactured according to exacting Reo shop practices long established.

The major power units are cradled in an inner-frame suspended within the main frame, thus minimizing road shocks and insuring softer driving action.

Twelve standard body styles render the Speed Wagon adaptable to practically every line of business.

The purchase price includes electric starter, electric lights, Alemite oiling, 34 x 4½ Knobby tread cord tires on all four wheels with demountable rims.

The low initial cost (Chassis \$1185), low depreciation and low operating costs make the Speed Wagon, we believe, the cheapest vehicle to own and maintain of any, regardless of size or capacity.

The Mighty Speed Wagon is *Designed and Manufactured* in the Big Reo Shops—*Not Assembled!*

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Lansing, Michigan

HIGHERS TEACHERS' SALARIES FAVORED

Civic Clubs Committee of Chief Rhode Island City Finds Cost of Schools Is Low

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 (Special).—Providence is spending less money than most other cities for the education of its children, with a loss in educational effectiveness, according to a report of the Educational Council of Civic Clubs, organized to study the needs of the Providence schools. Pointing out that the cost per pupil is \$63.35 as against a cost of \$80.50 in 16 other cities, the committee asks "whether the citizens are willing to permit the condition to continue."

The council made up of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, associated with educational and statistical experts of Brown University, submits its report "without any spirit of criticism, censure or antagonism" to the school authorities. It is the first of a series of reports on different phases of education here, for which, it is hoped, the taxpayers will find means for remedying.

The financial policy governing the administration of schools in Providence, the report states, occasions serious "educational losses." These are recounted as follows: "A conspicuous lack of provision and facilities for proper physical training; meagerness of opportunities for manual training for boys, home economics for girls, and various occupational work throughout the grades; inadequate supply of books and other materials; unduly large classes and savings in salaries at the expense of efficiency. Under the caption, 'Savings in Salaries at the Expense of Efficiency,' the council's report states: 'Although the salary schedule is apparently not very far below the average for other cities but few financial inducements are offered to encourage improvement and advancement in the work or to facilitate the appointment of specially excellent teachers for the higher and more difficult positions in the service. As a result the salaries specified in some instances, are available for only a few teachers; and the average salary that is presumably the measure of the average service to be secured, is comparatively low.'

SCHOOL COMMITTEE RE-ELECTS MR. GOULD

Arthur L. Gould was re-elected by the Boston School Committee, meeting last evening, to be assistant superintendent of schools for a term of six years. He was first elected to the position on Oct. 6, 1920, to fill the unexpired term of the late W. B. Bailey, who resigned to accept a position as superintendent of schools in Washington, D. C.

William T. Keough, business agent, in his report for the year ending Feb. 1, showed that the total expenses of maintaining the schools during that period exclusive of the amount expended for new buildings was \$11,778,471, an increase of \$810,549.62 over the preceding year. The greatest item of expense was that for salaries which totaled \$3,330,093.33, an increase of \$534,421.64 over the preceding year. Last year the total appropriated for alterations and repairs was \$1,100,000.

GARDNER EXHIBITION DATES ARE EXTENDED

An addition of two days—April 9 and 10—has been made to the semi-annual exhibition of the famous art collection at Fenway Court, the Venetian Palace home of Mrs. John L. Gardner, which opened yesterday and will continue today, Wednesday and Thursday, from 12 to 3 p. m., as originally announced. The usual limitation of daily visitors to 250 will be observed during this exhibit.

CHAMBER TO HEAR TALK ON ART

The part that art plays in the commercial and industrial life of the community will be the topic of the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Friday noon, in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, by Prof. Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland school of art. This luncheon will also be the official April meeting of the chamber at which a nominating committee will be elected to select candidates for the board of directors of the chamber.

BOSTON SPRING FLOWER SHOW WILL BE OPENED THURSDAY

Unusual Displays Are Being Made Ready—Admission Will Be Free—Tea Garden Is Feature

Horticultural Hall is being filled with orchids and other plants in preparation for the great Spring Flower Show which will open Thursday noon and continue until Sunday night. Orchids, rhododendrons, mountain laurel, acacias and flowering bulbs will be seen in great numbers. A. C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, is staging a very unusual exhibit which requires the use of many pine trees and tons of rocks. This exhibit will take the form of a natural garden, with orchids growing among the rocks. There will also be a huge pergola entwined with orchids. Nearly one-third of the main hall will be required to stage this display.

In addition there will be an unusual exhibition of mountain laurel entered in the name of Mrs. Alice H. Burrage of Pride's Crossing. Thirty big specimens of this native plant have already been unloaded at the hall and are in perfect condition.

T. D. Hatfield, superintendent of the Hummel estate in Wellesley, is to make a large exhibit of Azalea Knapferi, a remarkable plant which was introduced from Japan some years ago.

Forced rhododendrons in great numbers are to come from the Thomas E. Proctor estate at Topsfield, while Arthur N. Cooley of Pittsfield, one of the most famous orchid growers in

America, will make a display of rare plants.

One of the most interesting features of the show will be an exhibition of model gardens in the side hall. These are the gardens which were first staged at the recent show at New York City, under the auspices of the Garden Club of America. There are 12 of these miniature gardens, showing many methods of planting suburban grounds.

Every day, except Sunday, the Society for the Preservation of New England Plants, Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby, president, will carry on a tea garden in the lecture hall. The tables will be set among acacia trees brought up from Nahant by Mr. Thomas Roland. Young ladies dressed in yellow frocks to match the acacia are to serve. Under the direction of Mrs. Oliver Ames Jr., Mrs. F. Wadsworth Buck, Miss Edith Blanchard and Miss Dorothy Bolles.

The Society for the Preservation of New England Plants has made very rapid growth, having more than 1000 adult members and 1800 junior members.

Contrary to the usual custom, all the flower shows at Horticultural Hall this year will be free, although admission will be charged to the tea garden.

Last night, at the Boston Opera House, the Wagnerian Opera Festival opened a two weeks' engagement with a performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg."

The principal rôles were distributed as follows: Hans Sachs, Schorr; Pogner, Kipnis; Beckmesser, Zador; David, Schwarz; Eva, Fleishner. Walter was sung through the first act by Robert Hutt but he was replaced for the remainder of the performance by Heinrich Knote. Eduard Moerike conducted.

If rough, hearty good will, lusty shouting and somewhat sugary sentiment are all that are required to give Wagner's "Meistersinger" a satisfactory performance, then that of last night was such. Of refinement, imagination, grace, real feeling, there was little. Yet the day when it was not considered necessary for the Wagnerian actor to sing is long past. Accused in his early years of having eliminated melody from opera, Wagner has now come to be recognized as a great melodist, and our ears, accustomed to what was once considered harsh, now demand that these melodies be sung, not shouted, phrased, not declaimed. There is probably not a phrase in the whole of the "Meistersinger" which is not as singable, as vocally grateful as any ever written by Rossini himself, but the singers in last night's performance seemed hardly aware of that fact.

As actors, the members of the cast were more effective, albeit for the most part conventional. In the moments of comedy, the tendency was to overdraw the characters. There is comedy in the "Meistersinger," but not farce, and some of the scenes of the first act came dangerously near the latter. The orchestra, urged on by Mr. Moerike, was unmerciful to the singers. Its playing was adequate, little more.

The performance began at 7:15 and the second act terminated near 10. There was, of course, the third act still to be played. We confess that the prospect of still another act, after three hours of tumultuous music, was not inviting, and that we fled the confines of the Opera House. Why is it necessary to give any of Wagner's operas without cuts? Instead of increasing our esteem for his genius, the effect tends to the contrary. Wagner, like Homer, very frequently nods, and what good purpose can be served, save that of satisfying the unreasonable devotion of a few unreasonable enthusiasts? The day of regarding Wagner's operas as a new evangel in music is past. They are admired now as other music is admired; they are no longer the sacred gospel of a cult. In this regard it was interesting to note last evening how much was or was not in the course of years become purely conventional and in some cases even old-fashioned in the "Meistersinger."

Miss Chalfant's Recital

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Lucille Chalfant gave a song recital. Her voice is pure in tone and she uses it skillfully. So far as the music goes, her opportunity, she sang musically and in good taste. This was particularly apparent in an air from Handel's "Il Penseroso" and in Pergolesi's "Nina." Miss Chalfant chose to devote a generous share of her program to compositions by John H. Denmore, who accompanied her in these selections. Mrs. Denmore's music is written with facility, and often strikes an effective if superficial note.

Flute and violin obligatos were played by August Rodeman and Louis Bessner. Milan Smolen was the piano accompanist.

RADCLIFFE GREETS PRESIDENT-ELECT

Radcliffe's president-elect, Miss Ada Comstock, dean of Smith College, is expected to arrive in Boston today. She will meet the student body at a reception in Agassiz House, Cambridge, this afternoon. Sunday afternoon she was the guest of the Radcliffe Club of Boston. Miss Comstock is the second woman president of Radcliffe. Mrs. Louis Agassiz, who preceded her, was the first woman president.

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German Opera Season Opens—New Boston Theater Offerings

"Die Meistersinger"



Eduard Moerike, Wagnerian Opera Conductor

Keith's Theater

Miss Julia Arthur is the headliner this week at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater, appearing as the Prince of Denmark in the closet scene from "Hamlet." Her appearance comes as a reminder that Hamlet was one of Bernhardt's favorite parts. Miss Arthur has all the acting authority necessary for this trying rôle, and she makes a handsome boyish figure of the prince. In one way her performance justifies the appearance of a mature woman in the part of a youth, for she is better able to simulate youth than a man of like years, and has behind her expression of Shakespeare's lines the rich texture of thought and experience that no youth of Hamlet's real age could have expressed. Thus there is more to be considered in this performance than the shallow remark that the audience could not forget that a woman was acting a man's rôle.

Beyond and above questions of obvious literal truth, there is often a larger question of truth to the idea, and it is the latter truth that Miss Arthur's acting exemplifies. Her performance, in this larger sense, is a decided and important success. There are few players today who have her innate fitness and training for Shakespearean acting. Miss Arthur's supporting company and presentation generally are worthy in every way, with such players as Mona Morgan as the Queen, George Stillwell as the Ghost, and George Henry Trader as Polonius.

Others on the bill include Miss Marga Waldron, dancer; Paul Decker and company in a comedy; Rule and O'Brien, comedians; Frawley and Louise in a sketch, and a troupe of eight Arabian acrobats.

Filene's Players

Appear in "Jerry"

"Jerry" brought a welcome taste of summer seaside romance and song to appreciative friends of the Filene Co-operative Association who enjoyed the opening performance of its annual musical production at Tremont Theater last night. A balmy summer resort scene made an agreeable setting for the cleverly worded and acted plot of romance and high finance, the colorful blending of melody, pony ballet whirled and the boy and girl choruses who display, by the way, the smartest of the coming season's suits and frocks.

Jerry O'Moore is able to pose as an heiress at the fashionable resort in the hope of "catching" a young millionaire by the lavish expenditure of her carefully hoarded stenographer's wages. Tom Morgan, the man of her dreams, shares Jerry's sentiments—and method regarding a mate who was a handsome dandy. They skim the cream of high society until Tom's fraud is exposed. Their almost shattered romance is blissfully patched up when a clever financial coup by Tom—abetted brilliantly and audaciously by Jerry—lands him into the presidency of the glue factory where he had been a clerk.

Pretty Jerry is played by Gladys Bowditch while the handsome hero is Harold H. Hodges. Some of the wit-fest lines are given to their chums Alice Martin and Chas. Seaford, played by Madge Dallas and Arthur O. Price. Elizabeth M. O'Grady as Aunt Kate Shanley was a general favorite. A feature of the play was a fashion review in which Miss Letitia Marvin appeared in the gown she wore at the New York Style Show for the best-dressed girl in America, where she was a prize winner. The book of the play is by L. W. Libbey and R. L. Harlow, the lyrics by L. S. Bitner and the music by Mr. Harlow.

UNITY ON RAILROADS WILL END TARDINESS COMMISSION REPORTS

At the request of the Legislature the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities conducted an investigation of the reasons behind delays in the passenger train service on at least two of the railroads serving Massachusetts. The department filed its report with the General Court yesterday, finding, in part, that it is beyond the function of a state body to make recommendations and beyond the authority of the state Legislature to enact remedial legislation, but that the causes of delay were to be found in the shopmen's strike and the severe winter.

The commission does venture the suggestion that the successful future of the Boston and Maine and New York, New Haven and Hartford systems depends upon co-operation between all the agencies concerned, the stockholders and executives and the public. The contention made at one of the hearings before the commission that the Boston and Albany is "100 per cent pure," appears to be substantiated by the commission's report.

The report does make the general observation that it is regrettable that tribunals do not exist which, in the interest of the general public and for the public welfare, could finally determine differences between employers and employees in such vital industries as railroads and coal, and thus prevent a repetition of such strikes as the coal miners and the shopmen's of last year. This unfortunately lies beyond the remedial powers of the Legislature and this Commonwealth.

Catherine Gannon, Inc.

Mass. Ave. and Boylston St., Boston

Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles
or a Strawberry Ice with the Fresh Strawberries
And then a Box of the Choicest of Candy

"Disraeli"

Copley Theater—Henry Jewett's Repertory Company, in "Disraeli," a romantic comedy in four acts, by Louis N. Parker. The cast: Lord Brooke of Brookhill, Reginald Sheffield; Duchess of Glastonbury, Jessamine Newcombe; Lady Cudworth, Stephanie Day; Viscount Cudworth, Wilson Verney; Lady Brooke, May Edie; Charles, Harold West; Duke of Glastonbury, H. Conway Wingfield; Mrs. Travers, Catherine Willard; Butler, R. Gerald; Lady Beaconsfield, Daisy Belmont; Lady Carlisle, Katherine Standing; The Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Clive.

This revival ranks with the Henry Jewett Repertory Company's presentation of "Mistress" as one of the best of the many good things done at the Copley Theater during the past seven years. So well is the comedy cast that one paying a first visit to the Copley during this engagement might think that the players had been chosen for the part, which would be a decided and deserved compliment to the company's versatility. The management's announcement that this is a special production is justified by the smoothness of the performance, betokening painstaking rehearsals, and by the handsomeness of the stage pictures. No small part of the pleasure of the audience indicated throughout the evening was in response to the spectacle of the ladies of the company in a succession of pictorial toilettes of the Victorian period of the play. The men, too, made a brave show in their gold-braided small clothes in the court scene of the last act.

The performance proved once more, if further proof were needed, what an excellent stage play "Disraeli" is. There is no need to inquire again into the number of liberties Mr. Parker took with history. He was out to present the interesting figure of Disraeli, under Queen Victoria, by means of a comedy of intrigue that would be interesting entertainment in addition to any historical considerations. Regardless of the number of Mr. Parker's adaptations of fact, the general picture of the man is a feeling that he has seen great events in the making, so neatly has the playwright blended fact and fiction.

After the stress of the exciting third act, when Disraeli finally bluffs the head of the Bank of England into the work of the House of Commons, and thus making good the check that has been accepted in Egypt in payment for the Suez Canal, there came a burst of laughter and delight as if the audience had had a share in putting through the project. Thus did illusion just as when it was played for 19 weeks at the Plymouth Theater some years back with George Arliss in the rôle now successfully assumed by E. E. Clive. The Copley revival should have a run.

Mr. Clive makes up astonishingly like the Disraeli represented in the portrait in this week's Copley program, and it is evident that he devotedly prepared his characterization. In a first performance of a long and arduous rôle he let down only once or twice from the high pitch of emotion in which it is written, disguised though this emotion is by a sly, humorous manner. In the intense moments Mr. Clive achieved a duly thrilling effect, so complete was his dramatic absorption. There is a clang in his tones that gives fierceness to this Disraeli at bay, just as there was in Mr. Arliss' characterization. Mr. Clive attains to illusion consistently by taking all the time necessary to think through a situation. The plentiful epigrams which he speaks so wittily seemed spontaneous responses to the remarks that had drawn them out.

The large number of curtain calls proved the audience's enjoyment of the work of Mr. Clive and the others, and to the excellence of the production. There is something of the brilliance with which his character shone. Miss Beaconsfield, and made a satisfying stage picture at all times. Miss Willard's impersonation of the Russian agent, Mrs. Travers, is worthy of substituting for that of Miss Margaret Dale, who played this part so long with Arliss, and that was everywhere acknowledged to be near to perfection. Charles Hampden brought authority to his part of Meyers and Mr. Rogers was no obvious spy as Foljambe. Miss Standing and Mr. West made the young couple that is concerned in the action strong factors in the revival's success. The others were all in the picture according to the demands of their lesser rôles.

Boston Stage Notes

Offerings that continue at Boston theaters include "Lightning" at the Hollis, "To the Ladies" at the Wilbur, "The Greenwich Village Follies" at the Wilbur.

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"when I begin making more money I will begin saving?"

This is not the reasoning of those who really succeed. They are saving NOW.

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75 Tremont Street, Boston 9, Mass.

Shubert, "Just Married" at the Plymouth, "The Fool" at the Selwyn, "Down to the Sea in Ships," the whaling film, is at the Park Theater.

"Shuffle Along" the revue with a Negro company seen at the Selwyn Theater earlier in the season, is now at the Arlington Theater.

Next Monday evening "Six Cylinder Love" comes to the Tremont Theater, with Ernest Truex and others of the New York cast.

"The Merry Widow"

Colonial Theater—Henry W. Savage offers a revival of "The Merry Widow," an opera in three acts. Music by Franz Lehár. Lyrics by Adrian Ross. Staged by Harry Child. Music by Franz Lehár. Lyrics by Adrian Ross. Staged by Harry Child. The performance proved once more, if further proof were needed, what an excellent stage play "Disraeli" is. There is no need to inquire again into the number of liberties Mr. Parker took with history. He was out to present the interesting figure of Disraeli, under Queen Victoria, by means of a comedy of intrigue that would be interesting entertainment in addition to any historical considerations. Regardless of the number of Mr. Parker's adaptations of fact, the general picture of the man is a feeling that he has seen great events in the making, so neatly has the playwright blended fact and fiction.

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NEW ENGLAND MEN TO ATTEND MEETINGS

Two meetings of industrial and commercial interests of the United States, and in some parts of the United States, there has been a great deal of very serious study given to the question of the needs of various occupations and the ways in which the different occupations in a given industry can be best related to one another so as to increase probability of promotion and so offer greater likelihood of developing a sufficient number from which to select future executives and administrators.

There has appeared a need for wider study and scientific research in this direction for the benefit of industry; and there has at the same time appeared a great interest in the subject on the part of educators who are preparing boys and young men for industrial life.

Lavish Choice in

The New Plaited Skirts

\$15 — \$20 — \$29.50

Of all the charming fashions that Spring has brought forth none are more popular than the plaited skirt—a style that may be worn on all sorts of occasions. Wool Crepes, Crepe de Chine, Bankhof Silk, Paisley and Roshanara Combinations, Eponge, Homespuns and fancy Purlins.

B. SIEGEL
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No connection with any other store

M. I. T. CEREMONY TO BE ON JUNE 11

Dr. Stratton Will Be Inaugurated as President

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be formally inaugurated on June 11, with ceremonies attendant on a function of this nature. A distinguished company of educators from the leading institutions of learning throughout the country will be bidden to the occasion. Because there is yet no assembly hall of sufficient capacity on the institute grounds, the exercises will be held at Symphony Hall. The arrangements thus discussed include the formal inauguration exercises at 11 o'clock, after which a luncheon will be served to the delegates. In the afternoon, which happens also to be Class Day, the buildings of the institute will be open for examination, and other hospitality will be provided. In the evening there will be a dinner for the delegates at the Algonquin Club. This is also Tech Night at the Pops.

An inauguration committee composed of representatives of Technology Corporation, faculty and alumni met at the institute yesterday and formulated plans and elected its sub-committees. Francis W. Fabian was elected chairman, Horace S. Ford, bursar of the institute, secretary, and Prof. Frank C. Locke, president of the Boston Y. M. C. U. grand marshal. The program committee, of which James P. Munroe is chairman, includes Prof. William Emerson, head of the department of architecture; Prof. Davis R. Dewey, head of the department of economics, and George L. Gilmore. The invitation committee is made up of Prof. H. W. Tyler, head of the department of mathematics, chairman; Leonard Metcalf, Prof. A. L. Merrill, secretary of the faculty; Prof. C. L. Norton, head of the division of co-operation and research, and Arthur T. Hopkins. The budget committee is composed of Everett Morss and Walter Humphreys.

The music committee, with H. J. Carlson, president of the Alumni Association, as chairman, includes Dr. Allan W. Rowe, and Prof. H. G. Pearson, head of the department of English. Prof. William Emerson was elected head of a hospitality committee with power to choose his assistants.

Besides the guests of the institute, it is expected that many of the alumni will take this occasion to revisit the institution.

INDUSTRY SEEKS EXECUTIVE TIMBER

Boston Meetings to Take Up Co-operation in Education

The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, in co-operation with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, is planning to hold at Wentworth Institute on Saturday three public programs on the subject of "Industry and Education" for the purpose of attracting attention to the importance of a closer co-operation between all of the individuals and agencies that are working for advancement of industry in this community, and those who are responsible for the administration of trade, technical and professional engineering education.

In some parts of the United States, and in some parts of the United States, there has been a great deal of very serious study given to the question of the needs of various occupations and the ways in which the different occupations in a given industry can be best related to one another so as to increase probability of promotion and so offer greater likelihood of developing a sufficient number from which to select future executives and administrators.

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Wentworth
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The Twig That Walked

AS DAD went down the back walk, Dot came running after, asking for a ride. They went on out to the car together. It stood by the back gate, under a small elm tree. "Look!" said Dad, pointing to the front of the car. "Isn't it odd how that little brown twig sticks to the very edge of the mudguard?"

It was just a tiny brown stem, with even smaller crooked branches running out on two sides. And there it stuck.

"I wonder why it doesn't fall off," said Dad, reaching forward to pick it up.

"Wait," said Dad, stopping her. "I'm going to give you a real surprise." Dot looked at him, open-eyed. Dad took his pencil and moved it around the twig. Each time he moved the pencil closer. Suddenly the stem began to rise and the little branches to straighten out. Then he touched the twig with his pencil point. At once it began to walk off, using its branches as legs. It walked very stiffly.

"Why, it is alive!" cried Dot, dancing up and down in her excitement. "Look closer. What do you see?"

"Oh, Dad, Dad," Dot cried. "It has eyes at one end of its stem—its body, I mean. The stem is its body. The tiny branches are its legs. And, Oh, it has tiny wings, too! What a funny creature! I wonder why it looks like that."

"Close your eyes and count thirty. Then I will show you." Dot closed her eyes and never peeped while she counted. But she counted as fast as she could, and her eyes popped open on "thirty." She looked down where the insect had been.

"Why, it's gone!" she cried.

"It is on that branch, right before your eyes," said Dad, pointing to a low bough of the elm tree.

Dot looked and looked and looked. "No, it is not. Yes, there it is, too. It is like a little dried twig on that branch. What a queer creature! Why haven't I seen it before?"

"I wonder why," said Dad.

"I think," said Dot, answering her own question, "it must stay on that branch most of the time to hide, so that people will not see it, nor birds catch it. It is that it, Dad?"

"That is right. It hides by staying on a branch of the same color, and keeping very, very still. It gives itself away only when it walks, or flies to an object of another color. Some of these walking sticks are green. Where should they hide, Dot?"

"On green leaves, of course, Dad. Why, they play a real game of hide-and-go-seek to take care of themselves, don't they? I should think it would surprise a bird, or a bug, that stopped beside one, to find it alive. Are there other insects that hide that way?"

"There are hundreds and hundreds of them that look like sticks, and leaves, and other growing things. Most of them live where it is very warm. But right here in our garden are some whose color and shape make it easy for them to hide. You will find some if you have sharp eyes and look long enough."

The walking stick moved its feelers. Then it took a few steps. But when there was any sound, it seemed again a part of the tree.

"Dad," said Dot, "I am glad the tree leaves and branches cannot move about that way. I wouldn't know what to do, if that big branch up there should move to the ground, and run and catch me."

A story for the younger children will be published on this page every day except Thursday, when it will be found on Our Young Folks' Page.

of the outstanding characteristics of the Chinese is his love of personal liberty, and it is not too much to say that Japan's Formosan subjects not only dislike the regulations which the Japanese impose upon them, but hate both the policeman and the Government which he represents.

A Liberal Victory

From the standpoint of the economic development of the country and of the improvement of the material well-being of its inhabitants the rule of the soldier and of the policeman wrought wonders in Formosa. In many respects what America has accomplished in the Philippines is far surpassed by Japanese achievements in the island to the north. From the political standpoint, however, results have not been so satisfactory, as many Japanese freely admit. For a long time Formosan administration has been an

FRAEULEIN FRIEDLAENDER AIDS WOMEN PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Abolition of Prisons and Substitution Thereof of Labor on the Land Is the Goal for Which She Strives

BERLIN, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—The person who has been most instrumental in the reform of conditions in German women's prisons is a woman, Thekla Friedlaender, who for many years has been a resident of Berlin.

It was in her native city of Breslau, when a member of the managing committee of the Vaterländische Frauenverein (Patriotic Women's League) that Thekla Friedlaender found the

women's section of Prussian houses of detention. A new era then began. Classes for sewing, fancy work, general knowledge and theoretical agriculture were instituted, and the women were prepared for a branch of honest and remunerative employment when their sentence should have expired. The articles they made were sold and the proceeds put aside for their own use. Once the interest of the women was aroused and their confidence gained, progress was easy. A bureau of employment for discharged prisoners was opened by Fraeulein Friedlaender and under wise and kindly supervision they were accorded the opportunity of making a fresh start.

Prison Reorganized

Comparatively recently the women's prison in the Barnimstrasse, Berlin, the largest of its kind in Prussia, has been rebuilt and reorganized after Thekla Friedlaender's plans. Cramped space, inadequate accommodation, and, above all, the promiscuous associating of all classes of criminals, irrespective of age and delinquency, now belong to the past.

Although much has been accomplished, Fraeulein Friedlaender is by no means satisfied. What she still demands is that embryo magistrates shall study criminal conditions in the prisons. One of the ends for which she has always striven is the abolition altogether of prisons for women. What she desires to see in place thereof is healthy land labor. She advocates that the State provide the opportunity by purchasing large farms and placing them at the disposal of the prison authorities. The women should be properly instructed in all branches of farm work, so that when their sentence has expired they may, if so inclined, remain on the land to their own pecuniary advantage and moral benefit. The subject, as well as others of Thekla Friedlaender's projects, is now under consideration.

HOLLAND INSTALLS RADIO CONNECTION

Country Now Communicates Direct With Its Colonies

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Holland need no longer depend upon foreign cables for communication with her Dutch Indian Colonies, as a radio connection is now established. At present the Government only is using the installation, but it is expected that it will be made available to the public shortly.

As already announced in The Christian Science Monitor, the radio sending station in Holland was built at Kootwijk, Gelderland. The receiving station is at Sambeek, about 20 miles from Kootwijk. The Java stations are at Bandoeng-Malabar. The electricity is furnished by the provincial electrical power station. A large concrete and steel building serves for housing the apparatus and for pumping the water which is used for cooling the oil of the electric transformers. The adjacent water-tower has an electric light used to warn aircraft against approaching too near to the steel poles of the antennae.

When Kootwijk is sending out its powerful electric currents, about 400 kilowatts, it is impossible to receive the weak currents from Java. For preventing the crossing of sending and receiving messages when a

crowded use of radiograms is made, a special receiving station was built during 1922 at Sambeek. In this way a continuous service is made possible. The receiving apparatus is provided with the most up-to-date instruments, including registering Morse writing machines and paraphs. The paraphs print the signs onto wax rolls in relief writing, which can be reproduced vocally in the same way as phonograph discs. These instruments are especially useful for registering dispatches, which are sent out very rapidly. For reproducing the rolls of the paraph they are placed into more slow running machines, and reproduced by telephone at a slower speed, so that they may be heard naturally.

Dr. A. E. R. Collette, director of the Dutch Telegraphs, who was especially interested in the Kootwijk-Sambeek radio installations, told The Christian Science Monitor correspondents that he was continuously improving these modern radio works by adopting inventions for different subordinates parts of the machinery which are too technical to be easily described in a newspaper article.

RUSSIA ASKS SCHOOL AID FROM PEASANTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10.—It is reported that the All-Russian Central Executive Committee has issued a long appeal to the peasants of Russia for assistance in developing education. It lays the blame for the present dilapidation of the schools on the invaders who tried to overthrow the Soviet régime.

The appeal, which is due to Lunacharsky's statement of the terrible conditions of teachers, goes on to point out the importance of agreements between the villages and the public education sections for the upkeep of existing schools and the construction of new ones. In many districts these agreements have not been kept and the teachers, who are dependent on the villages for their food, have been allowed to starve. "The schools," the appeal insists, "will enable you to keep forever the land you have gained by the revolution. Your workmen's peasants' Government appeals to you to support the people's schools and the village teachers with all the means at your disposal."

WIRELESS TRAVELS OVER NORTH POLE

VICTORIA, B. C. March 13 (Special Correspondence)—On its last voyage across the Pacific the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia received wireless news which apparently traveled from England over the north pole.

The wireless operator on the Empress of Russia heard the call of the Leaf station, an important wireless center near Oxford, Eng., and received a number of news items from the opposite side of the world.

The Leaf station was approximately 4800 miles away but the messages were clear, though sometimes interrupted.

UNIONS IN BRITAIN ENTER ON WARFARE

Craftsmen Desire Conduct of Own Organizations—Miners' Federation Opposes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 3.—The situation in regard to the agricultural workers' strike shows an improvement. Yesterday the men receiving a basic wage of 30s. were allowed to resume work, which at any rate ends a general strike. The dispute is now a question of hours, the masters having dropped the demand for a wage reduction below 25s. They now offer a guaranteed working week, but ask two more hours' work per week, viz., 52 in place of 50 hitherto in force, which they originally demanded was 54 in a week. Whichever way it is settled, it looks as if both the masters and men will resign themselves to hard times.

The chief feature of the Welsh miners' strike is that it has become a trade union warfare. The Miners' Federation want control of all sections of mining labor, which means the absorption of the Mechanical and Surface Workers' Union, against which the latter is resolved to fight. At present in the Rhonda Valley only about 50 per cent of the miners obeyed the order to resume work, while the Trade Union rejected the executives' recommendation to strike. On the other hand the miners' lodges are dominated by extremists, so it may be difficult for the very large section against the strike to continue work. The craftsmen are struggling for liberty to have their own organization dealing with their own particular interests, instead of being subject to one, with which they are frequently at variance. They are far from united, however, several of their officials being reported to have gone over to the Miners' Federation.

HONOR SYSTEM TRIED IN BOYS' INSTITUTION

VICTORIA, B. C. March 13 (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Government's new boys' reformatory or industrial school at Esquimalt, with its methods of kindness rather than severity, is proving a complete success, according to the Provincial Premier, John Oliver, who returned here yesterday after inspecting the institution. "The change in the treatment of the boys has had a most remarkable effect," the Premier said. "When I visited the old home at Point Grey I found a large number of boys who looked and acted like partially wild animals. At Esquimalt there are 115 boys from 12 to 15 years old, neatly dressed, clean, well behaved. They are learning trades and going to school. The boys are on an honor system and divided into different grades. If a boy commits a misdemeanor he is put into a lower grade and he feels a keen sense of degradation for the offense."

FORMOSA IS RIGID BUREAUCRACY; NATIVES DISLIKE JAPAN'S SYSTEM

99 Per Cent of Officials and Utility Operators Are Nipponese—Island Has No Legislature

This is the second of a series of articles on Formosa, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by J. R. Hayden of the University of the Philippines. The third will appear in an early issue.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 13.—We have all heard many times that Manila is the cleanest city in the Orient. It is not. Taipei may or may not be entitled to this distinction, but it is much cleaner than Manila. Most of the streets are asphalted, and on each side runs a stone or cement gutter about two feet deep through which flows a stream of fairly clear water—the Singapore system. The whole place looks as though it had just been swept for inspection. Even the Chinese sections are cleaner, on the whole, than many of the native parts of Manila. The same statement holds good for the larger Formosan provincial towns.

Compared with Manila the streets of Taipei seem strangely deserted and vacant. At first I supposed that everything must be closed on account of a holiday, but soon realized that it was I missed was the vehicular traffic which has become so great a part of Occidental life. Here there are no street cars, and practically no horses or automobiles. Then, too, almost every street is deeply arched. This arrangement is pleasant, but it keeps the street life out of the general view. At night the scene is more picturesque. At many corners the way is spanned by great poles, crossed and bearing Japanese flags, while arches of enormous lanterns appear at frequent intervals. The rickshaws and bicycles all carry paper lanterns, and as there are myriads of them the first thought of the traveler from the Philippines is that he must have run into a fiesta.

A Complete Bureaucracy

The instrument of Japanese rule in Formosa is one of the world's finest examples of a complete bureaucracy. The Government-General, or central government, consists of a governor-general, a director-general of civil administration, and a number of bureaux, each of which is directly responsible for the administration of some department of governmental activity. There is no Formosan legislature. The laws of the island are either passed by the Japanese Diet or promulgated in the form of ordinances issued by the Governor-General. The budget is formulated by the Government-General, but is passed in Japan as a part of the annual Japanese budget. There are three grades of courts, the judges of which are appointive. They are said to be very much under the control of the executive.

For purposes of local administration the island is divided into five provinces and two prefectures. These in turn are divided into 47 districts and three cities. Each district is again divided into towns and villages. The provincial governors are appointed by the Governor-General, and controlled through the bureau of internal affairs. They in turn appoint the chiefs of the several subdivisions within their respective provinces. This hierarchy of officials is paralleled by a series of police officers, who are directed by the bureau of police in the central Government. Recently, appointive advisory councils have been added to this organization. More than 99 per cent of the officials and employees in the central and local governments are Japanese.

Government Railways
In addition to performing the functions universally assigned to the State,

such as keeping the peace, collecting taxes, and so forth, the Formosan Government owns and operates the railways (as is usual in Oriental countries), the lighting and water systems, and operates as monopolies the business of the island in opium, camphor, salt, and sake and spirits. All the officials who direct these services and many of the employees are Japanese.

On the railroad, for instance, practically the entire operating force, from the general manager down to track walkers, are of the ruling race. The cry "Formosa for the Formosans" has never been allowed to deprive deserving Japanese of Government jobs, or to impair the efficiency of Japanese administration.

For the seven years following 1895 the Japanese army ruled Formosa. It controlled every part of the governmental machine and intervened in every governmental activity. When Viscount Kodama became Governor-General in 1902, although a soldier, he gradually restricted the activities of military men to military affairs. Viscount Kodama's administration, however, inaugurated what one Japanese official characterized to me as the reign of the policeman. State interference in private life was, and still is, as great as it was in Imperial Germany. The policeman was, and is, the instrument of this interference.

For instance, the law provides that twice each year every domicile shall receive a thorough house cleaning. Everything is moved into the street and the premises are thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected. All is done under the eyes and according to the directions of the police. In short, the constant point of contact between the ordinary Chinese Formosan and the Japanese Government is the Japanese policeman. A liberal Japanese illustrated his judgment of the police by telling me of a cousin of his who had come to Formosa as a policeman and had risen to the rank of inspector.

"Every member of our family hated that fellow," he said. "He was a typical policeman." And until recently police methods not only colored but dominated the Government in all its relations with the governed. One

Mitigation of Hardships Endured in German Women's Prisons Has Constituted Her Life Work

issue in Japanese politics, and in 1919 the liberal elements in Japan were able to force a change in their nation's Formosan policy. That was the result of a genuine and that their liberal program would be initiated in friendship for and understanding of the Chinese Formosans was guaranteed by the appointment of Baron Kenjiro Den as Governor-General.

AFGHAN NATION APPROVES AMEER

Visits Jalalabad for First Time—Mining Possibilities

BOMBAY, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The visit of the Afghan Court at Jalalabad has afforded the people of eastern Afghanistan an opportunity of seeing their ruler for the first time. Considerable interest is aroused in the doings of the court and the personality of the Ameers. The people are much impressed by his industry, simplicity in dress and gentility of behavior and by the close attention which he is devoting to the eradication of corruption in the public services.

Hopes in Afghanistan have been raised of developing the mineral resources by the recent investigations of Italian mining experts, whose report to the Ameers has been recognized by the award of the Husan-i-Khidmat medal to Antonio Ferrari, the head of the mission. Badakhshan was in the past famous for its precious stones, and gold in small quantities has been brought from Kunar and the Laghman Hills. Now it is reported that gold mines of Kandahar have been successfully worked this year. Copper is well known to exist in the north of the country, and lead is found in some parts. The Ameers have decided that, when a mine is reported to exist, the informant is to receive a prize and a surveyor and two assistants are to be sent to the spot to examine its possibilities.

RAW MATERIALS IMPORTS
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Nearly half of the imports of the United States during December consisted of raw materials for manufacture and nearly 20 per cent were partly manufactured products intended for finishing in American factories.

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The average daily net paid circulation of The Christian Science Monitor, for the six months ended March 31, 1923, was

81,425

as compared with 53,593 for the six months ended September 30, 1922. Average daily net paid circulation for the month of March, 1923, was

90,436

These figures indicate gratifying progress, but they afford no real indication of the value of advertising space in the Monitor, which is based on the class of readers reached, the interest they take in the publication and its entire contents, and their responsiveness to advertising messages.

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TIMBER PRODUCTION PROBLEM BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Reforestation in East Would Cut Building Costs and Later Reduce Rentals, Commission Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 3.—The problem of increasing timber production in the eastern states to reduce as much as possible the amount that must be transported from the west is one of the most important with which the Senate Reforestation Committee, under the leadership of Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, has been asked to consider. The situation caused by the increasing dependence of the east upon the west for its lumber supply, with rising transportation costs adding to building expenses, is summarized in the report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the past year.

Although the commission, created in 1911, is supposed to authorize Government purchase only of such forest lands in eastern states as directly affect navigable streams, it is pointed out in the report of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, as head of the commission, that its activities have during the past year been directed to conserving the timber supply of depleted eastern forest lands. The commission during 1922 recommended for federal purchase 241,256 acres of forest lands, having a value of \$801,189.

Eastern Supply Gone
The report states that "without minimizing in any way the actual contribution which the acquisition of these lands by the Government will make to the timber supply of the eastern states, it is believed that their greatest contribution in this direction will be made indirectly through stimulating private owners and the states in which such lands are situated in developing and applying methods of management to cut-over lands."

The eastern national forest area, with which the commission is concerned, is held to be valuable as a demonstration area for reforestation schemes, and it is estimated that owners of 318,336 acres of privately owned lands within federal purchase units are emulating Government practices in reforestation.

"Today the combined lumber cut of Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania, each of which at one time has led the country in production, is insufficient to meet the timber requirements of the single State of Pennsylvania, and the entire cut of the State of Pennsylvania is insufficient to meet the needs of the Pittsburgh district," states the report, emphasizing the need for stimulating production in the east. From far-away Oregon, which is now the center of production, eastern states are now drawing their timber supply in large part. To the cost of the timber itself is added that of transportation across the continent, a cost which is reflected in building and incidentally in rentals.

Big Appropriation Needed
It is the conclusion of the Forest Reservation Commission that "in order to secure the most complete benefits from the eastern national forests in relation to increasing materially the timber supply and meeting the

impending shortage which will be first and most severely felt in the eastern states, it is desirable that their areas should be increased. The rate at which lands are now being acquired is not commensurate with the yearly increase in the burned and devastated areas of cut-over lands which have little or no producing capacity."

Since 1911, it is pointed out by the commission, there has been in the United States an increase of about 70,000,000 acres in the area of cut-over, burned and devastated lands, bringing the total area up to about 213,000,000 acres. Of this area, it is estimated that only about 10,000,000 acres are being "adequately protected and managed" by public and private interests. The purpose of the commission is to make as much of this area as possible again productive.

It is urged that the magnitude and importance of the work justifies an increase in the appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 a year, which was the amount of the early appropriations.

"An annual appropriation of this amount will permit a much larger area to be acquired each year than it has been possible to acquire for the past five years," it is stated in the report, "and will reduce the overhead expenses and the cost per acre of making purchases. It will further permit the establishment of additional purchase units located in other states and in other forest regions."

CANADA SEEKING NEW POPULATION

Need of Dominion Said to Be Minister of Immigration

TORONTO, Ont., April 3 (Special Correspondence).—That the Canadian Government should have a minister of immigration was asserted by Charles M. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, addressing the Canadian Club here yesterday. At the present, immigration matters are under his supervision among other matters. He described the efforts made by Canada to secure new population and expressed disapproval of assisted settlement schemes, stating they had not been very successful in Australia. With the help of the Canadian Colonial Association and the Soldiers' Settlement Board, the Government was able to offer the immigrant in Canada a plan of settlement which insured his success.

Mr. Stewart pleaded for greater co-operation from the nine provincial governments of the Dominion. He hoped partly to people the northern sections of Ontario and Quebec with settlers from the New England states. The Canadian Government is making an extensive campaign in Great Britain for settlers. They want to be dominated by British stock, although other nationalities were welcome also. He believed it essential that the new population should be readily absorbed.

KANSAS 'LEGISLADY' IS ABLE LAWMAKER

Mrs. Ida Walker, Educator, Writer, Serving Second Term; Active in School Laws

TOPEKA, Kan., March 23 (Special Correspondence).—One of the strongest supporters of welfare legislation in the Kansas Legislature is the "Legislady From Norton," Mrs. Ida Walker, who is serving her second term as a lawmaker in the House of Representatives. For years Mrs. Walker has taken a position of leadership in women's affairs in Kansas. She has held important offices in the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs and in the Sixth District Federation, which has enabled her to figure prominently in the building of many of the women's organizations in north-west Kansas.

The "Legislady From Norton" is a native Kansan, and a graduate of the Nebraska Teachers College. Her experience of many years in teaching in the schools in Norton County brought her a bountiful harvest when she turned to politics, for politicians say she has been loyally supported by the veritable army of voters who she has trained in citizenship during her work with the schools. She is a member of the School Code Commission which has rewritten the Kansas school laws for the first time in 60 years.

When not engaged in making laws, Mrs. Walker employs her time as associate editor of the Westerner at Norton, of which her husband is the editor.

CANADA REMODELS ESQUIMALT YARD

Dominion Putting in Force New Training Program

VICTORIA, B. C., March 28 (Special Correspondence).—The Dominion Government's navy yard at Esquimalt, just outside Victoria, is being completely remodeled now in preparation for Canada's new program of naval training on the Pacific. New buildings are being erected to house the men who will receive training under the Federal Government's present plans, and this force has grown from 70 to 148 men. The force will include a company of boys under the age of 18 years, for whom separate quarters are being established now. The men who are signing up at Esquimalt now enlist for seven years and are paid \$1.50 a day, besides receiving their food, lodging and clothes.

The new barracks which are being established now will be used not only for the training of men for the Canadian Navy, but also for auxiliary forces which will be established under the Canadian Government's present naval program. The Royal Canadian Reserve, corresponding to the land militia, is the chief of these auxiliary forces. They will total 1000, distributed throughout Canada, with battalion headquarters at Esquimalt and Halifax.

The new naval quarters, which will be known officially as the Royal Canadian Naval Barracks, Esquimalt, and which will be Canada's naval center on the Pacific will be opened sometime in April. There is more activity at the navy yard here now than has prevailed since the British Admiralty abandoned it 18 years ago.

Photograph by Keystone View Co., New York

Mrs. Ida Walker, Kansas "Legislady"

Mrs. Walker Is Serving Second Term in the State House of Representatives

brought forth a mammoth cheese, of which the luncners are invited to guess the height, girth and weight. If this is correctly guessed the management is pledged to the entertainment of all present. This was correctly guessed recently for the twelfth time in 80 years—12½ inches high, 35½ girth, and 34 pounds in weight. Reading the announcement of this rare event one was reminded of the eating house in Yuma, Ariz., where one may see the legend, "Free meals on every day the sun does not shine." Evidently a safe offer.

URUGUAY TO OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Plans for celebrating Uruguay's first 100 years of independence in 1925 are well under way, according to word received here. Montevideo, known as "The City of Roses," will be the exposition center. Representatives from all parts of the world have been invited to participate. To commemorate the centenary, a new governmental palace will be erected in Montevideo, to house both the municipal and national governments. American architects are invited to enter the international competition to draw up plans for the building, and a number of substantial awards are offered to the ranking competitors.

The winner will receive a prize of \$5000, and will have charge of the erection of the palace, receiving 3 per cent of the total cost as additional compensation. There will be a second prize of \$4250, and a third of \$2550, with an additional \$4250 to be divided among the other competing architects.

KANSAS LAW KEEPS CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27 (Special Correspondence).—Kansas has taken an advanced step in trying to keep its boys and girls in school. Two laws of wide importance were enacted by the recent Legislature. One was the eight-months minimum term which provides state aid for week school districts so that every school, city and rural, will have not less than eight full months of school work every year. This becomes effective with the opening of the new school year in September.

The other bill was an amendment to the truancy and child labor laws. It provides that children cannot work in any sort of gainful occupation until they are 14 at least, and they must have completed the eighth grade of the schools. The age limit was increased to 16 years unless the pupil finished the eighth grade of school.

INDIAN PORT TONNAGE SHOWS HEAVY DROP

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, April 2.—The depressed world trade condition is exemplified by the shipping slump in Calcutta, there being only 40 vessels now in port instead of as usual about 75. In 1913-14 the net port tonnage was 4,256,987, dropping during the war to 2,094,011 tons. In 1920-21 the total tonnage was 4,017,514, but since then there has been a big drop. Dock imports have shown some revival, but several exports, particularly coal, have fallen heavily.

UNIVERSITY PAGEANT AUDIENCE WILL BE UNSEEN BY ACTORS

Ingenuous Arrangement to Be Used by Pennsylvania Students to Achieve Atmosphere

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3 (Special).—The fourth of a series of pageants produced biennially by the students and faculty of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, which is to be given on April 12, will be one of the most ambitious efforts of its kind that has been attempted by the institution. It is designed to show in historical pictures the triumphal return of Columbus to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella after his discovery of the western hemisphere. The students, about 240 of them, have been working for weeks under the leadership of Alfred E. Poor, chairman of the pageant committee, to perfect the scenic investiture of the affair. About a third of the school are giving up their Easter vacation in order to keep on the job.

The pageant idea is one that is encouraged by the faculty of the school. In fact, according to Mr. Poor, who was interviewed on it, it is considered a part of the regular work of the institution. The interest evidenced by the faculty may be understood when it is stated that Mr. Paul Cret and his wife will appear in the roles of Ferdinand and Isabella, while other members of the faculty will assume minor roles. This interest is shared also by other schools of art which, recognizing the advantages to be gained from research work along the line indicated by an historical affair of such significance, send representatives to assist in its preparation and formal showing. This year four other branches are taking an active part in the development of the project—the Academy of Fine Arts, the School of Industrial Art, the School of Design for Women, and the T-Square Club.

Not a Modern Note in Hall

That the affair is strictly of educational purpose and one of individual accomplishment, with no idea of obtaining public acclamation, is shown by the fact that only 150 can view it. This is the capacity of the hall in which it is to be shown. The faculty has turned over the big drafting room on the second floor for the purpose, a room approximately 150 feet long by 40 feet wide. The entire space will be given over to the pageant proper with the exception of a small reserved space for the use of patronesses and a few invited guests. This room is to be turned into a museum of the period as it is possible to make it. At one end of the room will be shown Columbus' ships, at the other end the dais of the King and Queen, while the center will be turned into a long street through which the procession will pass on its way from the ships to the throne of the monarchs. Bordering the street will be houses and booths of the period, one striking effect developed from the latter having a general motif of brightly colored awnings.

The things the students are striving for particularly are color and historical accuracy. They have had students delving for weeks in old costume books in the Hispanic Society of New York and elsewhere getting proper details, and have also been assisted by the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, who, with his wife, is to be the guest of honor on the evening of the pageant, both of whom will appear in costume. When the decorating of the hall is completed there will not be a modern note in it. Even the guests will be screened from sight by an ingenious arrangement that will complete the illusion of an old Spanish street, while at the same time it will permit guests to view the pageant.

Artistic Effect Is Purpose

This reclamation of atmosphere is one of the objects the students are striving for. So keen are they to accomplish their purpose that they would rather give it for their own benefit, and the knowledge they gain from working on it than to give it in

QUAINT BALTIMORE SECTION MAY BECOME TRAFFIC ROUTE

Extension of Thoroughfare Might Cause Nationally Known Antique Shops to Move

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3 (Special Correspondence).—The expansion of business or more particularly the demand for another main route for traffic may change the character of Upper Howard Street in the Richmond Market section, where the antique shops of the city are clustered.

Like the quaint parts of many other cities, this spot, away from the downtown rush, is more appreciated by strangers perhaps than by the natives of Baltimore. Julian Street, Henry James, Henry van Dyke, Richard Harding Davis and other writers have found in this Upper Howard Street a charm that they expressed either in their writings or in their choice of this section for quarters.

The bookishness of the section somewhat faded when a few years ago Johns Hopkins University moved to its suburban site at Homewood. The antique shops, however, have flourished—ever more—since then, partly from the fact that there was no great demand for the properties they occupied, no higher rentals imposed than they were able to pay. The fame of the market space has grown. And now comes the project for cutting the street through, where it inadvertently left off a hundred years ago, and making this place one of briskness, at variance with its present atmosphere.

A few blocks away is a theater section, and below that the center of the department store shopping area. Down there, and even in Upper Howard, there is a clamor for the extension, which has the backing of those who have been successful in other such projects.

For generations impetuous members of old Maryland and Virginia families have brought their choice furniture and bric-a-brac to be sold. There, some of the leading collectors have made their best finds. Many of the old homes had the real Chippendale, Sheraton, Adam, or Heppel-

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UNIVERSITY PAGEANT AUDIENCE WILL BE UNSEEN BY ACTORS

Ingenuous Arrangement to Be Used by Pennsylvania Students to Achieve Atmosphere

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3 (Special).—The fourth of a series of pageants produced biennially by the students and faculty of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, which is to be given on April 12, will be one of the most ambitious efforts of its kind that has been attempted by the institution. It is designed to show in historical pictures the triumphal return of Columbus to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella after his discovery of the western hemisphere. The students, about 240 of them, have been working for weeks under the leadership of Alfred E. Poor, chairman of the pageant committee, to perfect the scenic investiture of the affair. About a third of the school are giving up their Easter vacation in order to keep on the job.

The pageant idea is one that is encouraged by the faculty of the school. In fact, according to Mr. Poor, who was interviewed on it, it is considered a part of the regular work of the institution. The interest evidenced by the faculty may be understood when it is stated that Mr. Paul Cret and his wife will appear in the roles of Ferdinand and Isabella, while other members of the faculty will assume minor roles. This interest is shared also by other schools of art which, recognizing the advantages to be gained from research work along the line indicated by an historical affair of such significance, send representatives to assist in its preparation and formal showing. This year four other branches are taking an active part in the development of the project—the Academy of Fine Arts, the School of Industrial Art, the School of Design for Women, and the T-Square Club.

Not a Modern Note in Hall

That the affair is strictly of educational purpose and one of individual accomplishment, with no idea of obtaining public acclamation, is shown by the fact that only 150 can view it. This is the capacity of the hall in which it is to be shown. The faculty has turned over the big drafting room on the second floor for the purpose, a room approximately 150 feet long by 40 feet wide. The entire space will be given over to the pageant proper with the exception of a small reserved space for the use of patronesses and a few invited guests. This room is to be turned into a museum of the period as it is possible to make it. At one end of the room will be shown Columbus' ships, at the other end the dais of the King and Queen, while the center will be turned into a long street through which the procession will pass on its way from the ships to the throne of the monarchs. Bordering the street will be houses and booths of the period, one striking effect developed from the latter having a general motif of brightly colored awnings.

The things the students are striving for particularly are color and historical accuracy. They have had students delving for weeks in old costume books in the Hispanic Society of New York and elsewhere getting proper details, and have also been assisted by the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, who, with his wife, is to be the guest of honor on the evening of the pageant, both of whom will appear in costume. When the decorating of the hall is completed there will not be a modern note in it. Even the guests will be screened from sight by an ingenious arrangement that will complete the illusion of an old Spanish street, while at the same time it will permit guests to view the pageant.

Artistic Effect Is Purpose

This reclamation of atmosphere is one of the objects the students are striving for. So keen are they to accomplish their purpose that they would rather give it for their own benefit, and the knowledge they gain from working on it than to give it in

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

London, April 3
EVERY road into London last night was crowded with holiday makers. Bicycles, which had times have brought back service, were plentiful. Queues sometimes a quarter of a mile long waited outside the railway terminus for omnibuses and trams to carry them to their homes in the metropolis, after spending Easter in the country where conditions are now ideal. The social season here has not yet begun, but the hotels already are filling up. Among the recent arrivals are 409 visitors from the United States, who landed at Southampton from the Cunard steamship Mauretania, yesterday, after a 12,000-mile cruise, which touched at the Azores, Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Monaco, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Corsica and Fortin, gal, Three hundred and eighty of them are today "doing London." They stay here until Saturday when they re-embark on route for New York.

According to Dr. Alfred Salter, Labor M. P. for Bermondsey, the kitchen committee of the House of Commons, which for some years has found considerable difficulty in making both ends meet, is now actually losing money. This in itself would perhaps not be matter for comment, but the reason which Dr. Salter alleges as the cause of the deficiency is undoubtedly interesting. Presiding at a meeting of the Industrial Christian Fellowship he stated that owing to the arrival at Westminster of 144 Labor members, three-quarters of whom are teetotalers, there has been a great reduction in the sale of intoxicants. If Dr. Salter's figures are correct it explains the strong support Lady Astor's Temperance Bill received from the Labor leaders—support which has occasioned not a little surprise in many quarters.

A scheme to counter the theory that newspapers are commodities liable to be bought and sold without reference to their readers is announced here. It has been started by J. H. Strachey, proprietor of that well-known Unionist journal, The Spectator. Mr. Strachey invites his readers to become shareholders in his enterprise. He proposes that his readers should capitalize their subscriptions on a 10-year basis, in which case they would obtain a voice in the disposal of the paper, besides receiving its issues. The Spectator would thus become a co-operative concern. The proposal is a tentative one and the details have not yet been worked out. It is published to test what measures

of support is likely to be forthcoming. The position of The Spectator is such that it has to be taken seriously.

The hard case of the middle classes in Moscow, who provided for themselves during the revolution by selling their personal belongings is paralleled by that of Unionists in the South of Ireland, who are reduced in many instances to similar measures. A committee of ladies in London has now opened a room in Orchard Street to help dispose of articles for which the owners have not been able to find purchasers. One of the committee presides each afternoon to conduct the sales. Experts give valuations free of charge, and all manner of curious treasures are on view. Among objects recently sent there is a miniature of King Charles I framed in gold enamel and pearls, inset with some of the monarch's hair and a scrap of silk from his shirt—mementoes of an age when England and not Ireland was in revolution. The Southern Ireland Loyalists' Association of Westminster is associated with this undertaking.

Members of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons have now been notified that Court dress will no longer be required to be worn at levees, and that their best coats, whether of morning or evening variety, will suffice. The Chamberlain of the Court may be shocked at the innovation. His predecessors of 1900 years ago were no doubt equally hurt when word gave place to garments. Some members of the Labor Party, however, are inclined to look askance at their leaders who are attending dinner parties and levees, and the Scottish group have published a protest. John Robertson, who is chairman of this group, said in explanation of this somewhat churlish document, "Labor men are at perfect liberty to go to levees or private functions as individuals, but they must not be understood as going to represent the party."

While European peace is still in a precarious condition, London is living a little war of its own—an omnibus war. Until recently all motor busses on the streets were red. Then one day a handsome brown one began appearing here and there. Red busses were ever present and other colored species theretofore nonexistent, it was not immediately noticed that the new bus was frequently preceded or followed, or both, by a red one. Rumor soon had it, however, that the red bus drivers were trying to "blanket" the newcomer. Whether or not there was such intention, compe-

a large auditorium where contrasts would only serve to produce blare effects. It is not difficult, after observing the work they are doing on it, to get their point of view. The same idea was carried out in former years, the first of the events being a Byzantine pageant, the second a Grecian affair and the last a Florentine picture. The nature of the showing is decided every two years by competition, this year the Columbus idea gained popularity almost as soon as it was explained.

ANTI-VACCINATION BILL IS FORWARDED

New Hampshire Legislative Committee Favors Abolishment of Compulsory Law

CONCORD, N. H., April 3 (Special).—Anti-vaccinationists have won the first battle for abolishment of the compulsory feature of the New Hampshire public school vaccination law, the legislative committee on public health having voted to report favorably on the bill providing for such action. The report will be made to the House on Wednesday together with a minority report from seven members of the committee who are against the measure.

The bill, sponsored by the New Hampshire Medical Liberty League, was introduced early in the session and attracted a large amount of support from people of all sections of the State. So great was the interest that a number of public hearings were held and many persons urged that parents be given the right to decide whether or not their children should be subjected to vaccination.

The arguments presented for the measure were supplemented and supported by the presentation of much testimony with regard to the effects of vaccination upon many children. Opposition to the bill was made by the Public Health League and several physicians.

The measure relates only to the vaccination of children in the public schools, and has no connection with the law regarding the general practice of vaccination. If it is passed, as its supporters are now encouraged to believe will be the case, the objections of parents to vaccination of their children upon their entrance to the public schools will be sustained.

BRITISH-AMERICAN BOND IS REQUIRED

MONTREAL, Que., March 27 (Special Correspondence).—The importance of the study of American history as a factor in obtaining a better understanding between the British Empire and the United States was emphasized by Prof. Basil Williams, head of the department of history in McGill University, in an address to the members of McGill Alumnae.

"The only two powers who can do anything for the world now are the British Nation, on the one hand, and the United States on the other," said Professor Williams. "We cannot accomplish anything unless we work together, and Canada should be the best intermediary for persuading the United States to come in, to help and try to solve the problems which beset the world today."

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The Truth About the Gaucho, Hero of Argentine Nationalism

THE Spanish-American races of today possess quantities of interesting social characteristics and problems without parallel in the area conquered and settled by the British. This is because the Spanish conquistadores based his civilization on a system of forced labor, making Indians and Negroes the great basis of his social pyramid, whereas the Englishman based his American colonial project on hard physical toil by himself and on the habitual expulsion of the Indian from territory which he coveted. There was no acknowledged intermixture of races, Indians and Negroes when they came, were kept without the social pale.

But the Spaniard married the natives freely, encouraged by the crown policy, and all over Spanish-America the half-breed or mestizo type flourished. The half-breed groups, owing to the political and social caste systems which prevailed in spite of the absence of repugnance for miscegenation, have always had a tendency to break down. For instance, in Mexico, where the preponderant foreign population in the sixteenth century was Negro, the negroid type has so generally disappeared that its traces are extremely inconspicuous. Among the mestizos, who are the fruit of Indian and Spanish unions, the disintegrating influences continually drew the more privileged individuals into the creole or white American-born Spaniard class, while the less favored by fortune have from time immemorial found their way to the lowest levels of society. The "lápido," or lowest poor white, and the "pelado," or dispossessed Indian plebeian, have always thus had their ranks replenished from the indigent members of cross-bred society.

The Radical "Pelado"

In Chile the dispossessed ones are called "rotos." This is merely a colloquial variation from the Mexican designation "pelado." The latter is one who has been stripped, skinned, "peeled," of everything save physical existence. By the same token "roto" stands for one who has been "broken," in spirit and social status. The "pelado" is an object of commiseration and pity. By him most of the blood of Mexico's myriad revolutions has been spilled, and he is the existing Government moves its forces toward education and agrarian opportunity. From his ranks are recruited the thousands of semi-skilled, restless, and dissatisfied proletarians whose radical representatives blast themselves purple in the Chamber of Deputies, seeking those "reforms" which shall turn the old social and economic pyramid upside down.

The "roto" in Chile is not an object of compassion, though he is worthy of commiseration. He is a man of unwashed element, with piercing eyes, lusty limb, voracious appetite, wandering propensities, furnishing the bulk of the unskilled, exploited labor of mine and farm, his heart full of hate for his social dishonor, but his intellect and habit of penury and gross inebriation preventing his development of faculty for rising above the bottom of the economic ladder. He has one precious asset—his vote; so great a man as the present President of Chile, Señor Alessandri, was not above sitting at meat with him during the political campaign of a couple seasons ago, and by the plebeian vote Alessandri came unto his own, until he found himself tied up in the knots of long-established conservatism and traditional social stratification.

The "roto" and the "pelado" have their friends and their opportunity. But in the Argentine their racial cousin and social counterpart, the "gaucho," has had not only these, but his vogue in national monuments, chiseled by Argentine admirers who shared not a drop of his blood, and his literature, written and exploited by a host of authors who for the most part have been a little shaky as to the real origin and history of the "gaucho" but who have, nevertheless, set him upon a pedestal as the embodiment of that nationalistic sentimentality which of recent years has so acrimoniously and withal successfully sought to exalt the indigenous element in Spanish-American society.

The Rebel Nomads

The "gaucho" owes his origin to an anomaly in the practically otherwise universal system of annihilation of native Indian society and the establishment of the forced-labor or encomienda system of agricultural and mining exploitation. The forced-labor system worked best of all among the sedentary tribes of the Mexican and the Peruvian plateaus, where the enervation of living and the despotic exploitation by a native religious and warrior oligarchy was joined with natural repugnance for flight from a long-fixed habitat. When the Spaniard came to Mexico and Peru, the sedentary peoples of those regions bowed with resignation beneath the alien yoke, which was in some respects lighter than the traditional native one; but in far-away Uruguay the fierce semi-nomad Charrúa, of the Guarani ethnic group, turned his back on the agricultural exploiter and the Jesuit proselyter with unforgotten disdain, making his way back into the unwholen forest where the amenities of the white man's religion and the overseer's knout could not reach him.

To the westward of the Paraná River, in the great provinces of Misiones and Paraguay, the Company of Jesus was able to establish its mission system among the Guarani of those regions. But their cousins, the Charrúas of the "Banda Oriental," or East Side, in the rough peninsula between the great river system and the Atlantic, disdaining the ways of civilization, made themselves outcasts before the invading wave, nomads who gave themselves to raids of vengeance and

extermination against the invaders. To these savages of the interior the half-breed population which resulted from the conquest applied the Charrúa designation "huachu," which meant "lonely, unfathered, wandering, abandoned," in somewhat the same way as the word "Chichimec" came to be applied to the wild tribes of the northern Mexican frontier who withstood the wave of Spanish aggression. These "huachus" terrors of the forest frontier came to be called "guachus" by the half-Spanish population, the "g" and the "h" interchangeably representing the same guttural sound, until by juxtaposition of the vowels the more logically pronounced, but hispanized word "gaucho" became established in usage.

Centuars of the West

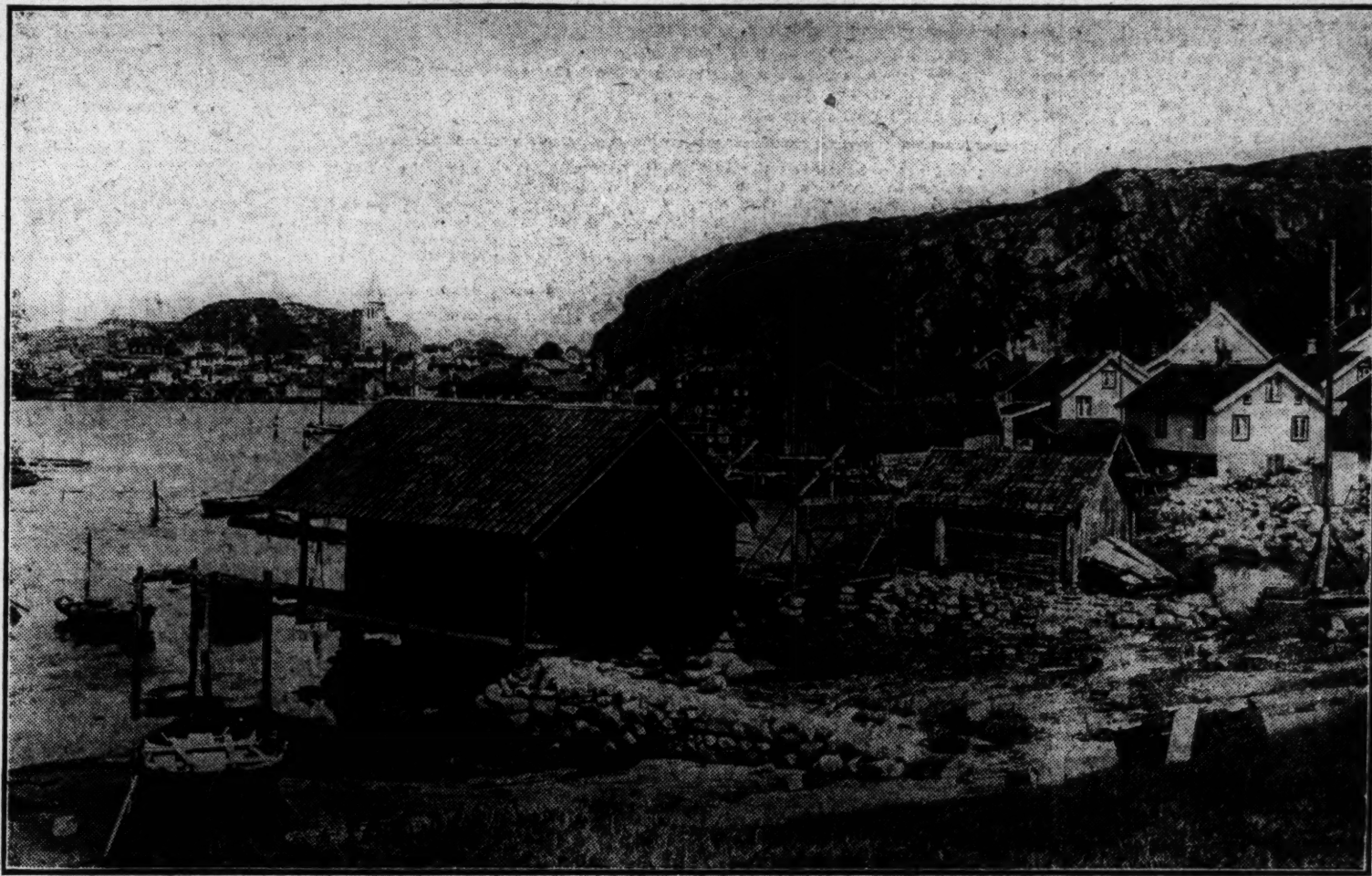
The gaucho of Uruguay became the symbol of war. He was a most awe-inspiring figure, with his wiry mount, his long bristling lance, his unkempt tresses, his body naked above the waist, and a heart full of desire to help the half-breed population be rid of its Spanish masters in the long drawn out wars of independence under their renowned leader José Artigas, who emigrated westward and fought for the liberation of Paraguay about 1810. These were the epic centaurs whose surprising prowess in guerrilla warfare made them first of all the subject of regional legends, then of history, and finally the motif of a whole genre of South American literature.

In spite of his eastern origin, it was in the west, in the Argentine, that the gaucho had his highest development. In Uruguay he was always a soldier, a rebel; friend of the half-breeds, and their best recruit for the long drawn out warfare against the whites. In the west he became something more. Here the ways of semi-peace were earlier developed, and the gaucho became a romantic frontiersman, full of wild jests and ribald songs mingled with the facility and endurance of the wide range rider. He became, in short, the cowboy type of the great pampas of Argentina, the heroic legendary topic of South American song and story.

While the Uruguayan gaucho was a full-blooded Indian, in the Argentine the name was extended to designate the half-breeds and creoles who led the romantic cowboy life of the great plains. Here the gaucho became indistinguishable from the "paisano" or "countryman" of the American southwest, or the "ranchero" type of the Mexican agricultural states. Naturally he then became the enemy of the Indians, a man of peace withal, though a somewhat turbulent peace, forerunner of the great modern agriculturalist. In this evolutionary stage, in the middle of the last century, the Argentine gaucho, with his characteristic poncho, long boots, tight pants, long hair tied back about the head, his kerchief at his neck, and his high, narrow-brimmed hat, lent a barbaric note of color to the formation of the rural elements of the embry-

tier plainmen have been enshrined in the highest types of Argentinian national literature. The gaucho literature began to have vogue as early as 1825, when Hidalgo began to popularize the warrior frontiersmen of the Revolution. Strangely enough, the gaucho has been celebrated only by urban writers, whose idealism has of necessity made something of a caricature of a great national type. Hidalgo, José Hernández, and others of their school, thus established a nationalistic cult in Argentinian literature based largely on a misrepresentation of a social group, which in its turn had evolved its name from an original native element of bandit warriors of Uruguay. In fact, the whole use of the word and the development of the literature is based on an extension of

a name to a class to which it did not properly apply; that class has been put into a setting of the plains, whereas the true gauchos eschewed the plains entirely, for there they could not ply their wild vocation without destruction. The "gaucho literature" is nothing more than an idealization of the nationalistic spirit in which a vanished type is made to symbolize the birth and growth of a nation by using the only artifice possible to establish uniqueness—local color.



Little Harbors Where Now Many a Motor Boat Is Moored

Philately as a World Hobby

London, England

Special Correspondence

THE International Stamp Exhibition will open in London on May 14. The rendezvous is the Royal Horticultural Hall, and the exhibition, organized by the Junior Philatelic Society, will remain open until May 26, so that collectors will have ample opportunity to inspect the exhibits which from all accounts are well up to the international standard.

The collector of today has so many varied interests that it would appear to be well nigh impossible to find favor with all, but a glance at the list of competitions should dispel this anxiety, for all types of collector appear to have been considered. There are four sections for the stamps of Great Britain alone—all issues unused, or unused and used together; all issues, used; the line-engraved stamps, 1840-1880; and Victorian, Edwardian and Georgian, either together or singly. Under the heading British Empire are sections to include the issues of any colony.

Then we have Europe and colonies, and classes for the issues of the United States are well represented. Under the heading Rareties entrants may show selections of 25 to 50 rare stamps, pairs, strips and blocks to count singly, and here there is a special section for dealers. There is a class for collections of proofs and essays, errors and curiosities; local postage stamps; postal stationery; war postmarks and censor marks, and forgeries. Devotees of the war and armistice stamp will find ample scope for their researches, and the general collector is not forgotten and may show his treasures in plain, printed or loose-leaf albums.

The educational value of stamp collecting has been often advocated and a special competition under the heading "Historical and Educational Collections" is a most welcome addition to the 1923 program. Here there are

three sections: General collection, illustrating the notable provisions of the peace treaties, comprising stamps of the plebiscite areas and the special zones occupied or governed under the guarantee of the League of Nations; aero stamps; collections of any issues arranged to illustrate history, biography, ethnography, horticulture, zoology, geography, engineering or any similar subject.

The Collectors' Club of New York recently sent \$2820 toward the funds for promoting the success of the exhibition. The Tenth Philatelic Congress will also be held during the exhibition.

The work of judging the awards is in the hands of W. Dornig Beckton and R. B. Yardley (England), John L. Luff (U. S. A.), A. P. Manus (Holland), G. Gilbert (France), Dr. Emilio Diena (Italy), Nils Strandell (Sweden), and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld. They will take into consideration the Philatelic knowledge and research displayed by the competitors, marks being awarded for completeness, condition, arrangement and neatness, and rarity. It will be noticed that the comparative rarity of the exhibits comes last, giving pride of place to the more essential details of true Philately, and that is really the one great aim of the International Stamp Exhibition—the promotion of Philately as a hobby.

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Swedish Herring Fishermen Suit Tactics to Needs

ON THE island of Ockerö in the lovely skerries of Gothenburg lives Andreas Utbult, a Swede who can proudly point to the gold medal presented to him by his country for the good service he has done to the poor fisher folk of Sweden.

Andreas came home from America, whither he had emigrated to seek his fortune, just at the time of the herring

fishery failure of the seventies—a period which spelled ruin to many a quiet Swedish hamlet. For the herring is by no means a permanent resident along the coast of Bohuslän: the wandering millions of fish are found on these shores for 10 years or so in plenty, and caught by seines or drag nets which are hauled in from shore. But after a period of plenty comes a

left the skerries for the deep sea, the fish could be pursued far away from the shore.

Holding a shoal of fish as it in a giant landing net the purse seine has proved the means of bringing prosperity back to many a fishing hamlet of Sweden and with the introduction of the oil motor into the fishing boats the pursuit of the illusive herring right out towards the Danish coast and even further has been made possible. The habits of the herring could not be altered but those of the fishermen could, and their tactics were changed to achieve a permanent catch. As the herring boats grew larger so did the purse seines, and today these great nets have a length of 500 meters and a depth of 100.

Swedish visitors from America to the motherland during the great Jubilee Exhibition at Gothenburg this summer will have an opportunity of seeing for themselves a most interesting section which will illustrate the development of that fishing industry which forms a prominent part of Swedish commerce.

Every phase and method, from the ancient harpooning to the elaborate trawl fishing of today, will be illustrated by models and water-color paintings, and in the Aquarium, which will be a feature of the Fisheries Section of the exhibition, the visitor can study the inhabitants of both salt and fresh water.

As Summer Resorts

Many of the islands of the skerries about Gothenburg are charming spots, the shelter they obtain from wind and sea permitting of the growth of a rich vegetation. The fishing villages are picturesque spots of modest but satisfying architecture, and in the little harbors between the tapering masts of the sailing vessels many a motorboat is moored, for progress is the keynote of modern Sweden.

Under summer suns the fishing villages around Gothenburg, facing the North Sea, are popular holiday places for the townsfolk who flock to the little timber house to revel in a simple family life of open-air activity. Bathing, sailing, fishing fill the days under unclouded blue skies with the lovely bluer waters of the Baltic glittering in the sunlight. Summer personified seems to reign on those northern coasts in a fair June: the lilacs of May linger on till their perfume is blended with the sweet scent of a bean field in flower, and from the pine woods above the granite rocks a fragrance is wafted down to blend with the strong salt savor of the sea.

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WORLD SOLIDARITY HINGES ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS SAYS LORD ROBERT CECIL

(Continued from Page 1)

aggressive warfare, attack by air and land is by far the most effective, at any rate for sudden, unprovoked aggression. Particularly in this case with the air. Bombing is only in its infancy....

Conference Was First Step

Do not think I am belittling the work done at Washington. On the contrary, I am one of its warmest admirers. It is an actual concrete step toward disarmament, but it is only a first step; and though we may hope that the French proverb is right and that it is only the first step that is really difficult, do not let us flatter ourselves that we have not yet reached a crisis in history. Real disarmament can be agreed upon.

I have called it a first step, and I venture to ask a first step to what? Where is it leading us? Let us look at the situation. What are the alternatives before us? I mean, before the world and humanity? To me it seems that we have reached a crisis in the world's history. I agreed most profoundly with what Lord Grey said the other day, that we must—as nations—either learn to live or learn to die.

In the ship in which I came here there were many Americans who had been to see the recent discoveries in Egypt and were impressed, like everyone else, at the prodigious degree of civilization which had been attained 5000 years ago. Others had been in Crete, and had seen the ruins of that civilization, no less striking. Both these civilizations had perished so completely that it is only of recent years that their vestiges have been discovered. The same, in substance, is true of the Roman Empire. Someone was telling me the other day that when in 1835 Lord Robert Peel was summoned hastily from Rome to London to form a ministry, it took him just the same time as it would have taken a Roman Emperor to travel the same distance, so elaborately had means of transport been organized 1700 years earlier. Yet the whole of Europe returned for centuries to a condition of barbarism after the fall of that empire.

People talk of the Roman Empire being destroyed by invasion from outside. It is completely untrue. The Roman Empire committed suicide, and the barbarians merely came on the scene after the crime had been committed. Rome had perished, and the nations and sections which dwelt in the Empire were unable to refrain from fighting one another; and Western civilization will cease, by it is a fact, if we continue to rely on armaments as the ultimate arbiters of our disputes. Armaments must be reduced if civilization is to survive. Nations stand armed to the teeth, peace—permanent peace—is an idle dream.

Armed Men in Russia

I do not believe there is anyone in America or Europe who doubts the truth of this proposition, and yet we see no serious abatement of armaments in the world so far. It is quite true that the peace strength of the great military countries like France and Italy is no greater, perhaps rather less, than before the war. You have seen great masses of armed men in Russia and in the aggregate of the new Austrian succession states, which much more than counterbalance the diminution of armaments elsewhere. It is quite true that further west, even allowing for considerable disarmament in Germany.

And not only is this state of things threatening war, but it is a terrible drain on the economic resources of the world. And the worst of it is, the more the nations arm, the more they have to spend on armaments. We read sometimes in the papers of unhappy individuals, victims of a mania for drugs. They take some of the terrible inventions—morphine, cocaine, or what not—and the more they take, the more they want, until they become what we call drug maniacs, ruined in body and soul. There may be such maniacs among the nations of the world today. They are armament maniacs, and humanity will not be safe until somehow or other they are cured.

What has caused this horrible state of things? Fortunately the diagnosis is simple enough. It all comes down to one single evil—international fear and suspicion. One nation fears another. It increases its armaments because of that fear. The other nation reciprocates the fear and it increases its armaments for the same reason, and each suspects the other of adding to its open armaments, of secret resources....

Take the question of reparations, for instance. What is it that makes that question so intractable? It is that though the French are anxious for the Germans to pay, they are also anxious lest if they are allowed to get on their feet sufficiently to pay they will become again a danger to the security of France. Do not think I am attacking the French on that account. No one who has read the history of these countries even cursorily will say the fears of France are unreasonable, or, for the matter of that, the fears of Germany, either.

There is a long history behind the reparations question of the present day. And if we are to bring some light to this state of things, the first thing we have to do is by some means or another to allay international fear and suspicion. We have got to get a new spirit among the nations of the world. We have got to turn their minds from force as the only remedy. We have got to teach them that persuasion and public opinion, these agencies are of far greater potency than mere physical compulsion. And yet that it is true no one with eyes to see and brains to think can doubt.

Security Must Be Given

Look at the organization of a great city like this. How little it depends on force—how much on co-operation and consent! Which of us really regulates his life by the compulsion of others, by fear of violence? Why, it scarcely counts as an motive for the lives of most of us. We conform to the usages of civilized society. But it is all done by voluntary effort, by the conviction that only so can we go on tolerably—by the belief that we are all parts of one another. That is what makes the modern world possible.

True, in the background we keep the threat of arrest and punishment for criminal breaches of law, and in the background of any international law there must always be the threat of armed action to restrain the criminal breaches of international order. More than that, if we are to give to the nations security, we must arrange that their neighbors help them in case they are attacked. We must lay it down, as in American and British law it is laid down, that no one must take the law into their own hands to try violently to set right injuries, real or imagined. Now, what does this mean? Well, I think it means this: that if we are to ask the nations of the world to disarm, we must give them some alternative security.

We can say to them: "If you will disarm, your neighbors shall protect you from attack." It would not be reasonable to ask countries thousands of

miles away to do so. Nor would it be reasonable to say to France and Germany, for instance, "If you will reduce your armaments to a reasonable limit, which shall be agreed upon, the considerable nations of Europe will bind themselves to come to your assistance if either of you is attacked." And we might do something further. We might say with respect to countries that have a history and tradition of hostility, that a zone of territory between them shall be kept free from all military preparations, and shall if necessary be supervised with that object by some international authority.

I believe that a scheme of that kind, worked out practically and in detail, might relieve the tension of the nations. It might give them a state of mind in which disarmament is possible. But if that is to be done, you must have some international authority; otherwise what security will the nations have that disarmament has really been carried out? Who is to control the demilitarized zones? Who is to say when aggression has taken place and the channels which will require vigorous supervision of assistance arisen? Control will have to be through the budgets, through parliamentary proceedings, through the armaments of the nations, which will require vigorous supervision of assistance arisen? Control will have to be through the budgets, through parliamentary proceedings, through the armaments of the nations, which will require vigorous supervision of assistance arisen?

Disarmament Must Be General
And there can be no disarmament unless it is general. One nation will not disarm if another remains armed. If you are to bring about general disarmament, it can only be done by international agency. And that means, obviously, a permanent international agency, something always functioning or ready to function, not conferences called ad hoc to meet some particular emergency. No doubt you must have conferences, too, of all the nations, to discuss not only disarmament, but other things. For if you are to attack fear and suspicion, which is the bottom of the armament trouble, you must attack it effectively.

In other words, you must create the habit of international co-operation. There should be no difficulty in that. The nations of the world depend on each other—that is clear enough. If there are more than a million workers out of work in England, it is mainly because of the economic dislocation of Europe. If the farmers in this country find a difficulty in selling their grain, it is because their European customers are too poor to buy it; and what is true of economic relations is far more true of moral, scientific, intellectual relations.... International co-operation is inevitable. No nation can build a wall around its frontiers and exclude the rest of the world; and if it does, it condemns itself to stagnation, if not to a gradual loss of the fruits of progress. But international co-operation, though in that sense it is inevitable, if it is to be used as an antidote to international fear must be conscious, continuous, and vigorous.

Improvement of international communications, the equalization of international social conditions, these are things that you have to do for yourselves, but far more desirable because they teach the nations to work together and to know one another. And for all these purposes there must be periodic meetings of the representatives of the nations, in which the nations work out their common problems. And there must be smaller meetings at which a selection of those representatives must carry on the work of international co-operation.

Bring Quarrels Into Open
If you add to that machinery to prevent disputes degenerating into hostilities and to induce the nations to bring their quarrels into the open, and let the wholesome breath of publicity drive away the mists of national and racial prejudice; if, in a word, you provide some system of arbitration or mediation as an essential preliminary to resort to war, apart from the proposed guarantee above described which is to be altogether independent of membership of the League, then you have got the broad scheme of the League of Nations.

That, at any rate, is what the League is intended to be—a system of international co-operation and conference, without coercion, without force, without any interference with the sovereignty and complete independence of any of the states which are its members. I believe the Covenant carries out that purpose. I believe a fair reading of it will show that it does not transgress in any particular. But I am not bigoted, nor is any intelligent advocate of the League. If it can be shown that in any respect it goes too far, that it imposes responsibilities on its members beyond those which they are freely ready to undertake; if it purports to do more than the nature of a super state, then by all means let it be amended, and no warmer advocate of its amendment will exist than myself.

In the meantime, let the critics of the League look at its actual operations with an open mind. Do not, I beg them, throw out of their minds the principle of justice. Let them see for themselves what it has actually done. For my part, I assert that it has promoted and is promoting international co-operation of the best kind—that by its agency, hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war, suffering incredible hardships in the wilds of Russia, were liberated; that in the three years of its existence it has done more to suppress the trade in opium and other noxious drugs than has any other international body in the half century; that it has perfected the machinery for dealing with the traffic in women and children—perhaps the blackest blot on modern civilization.

Disputes Settled
I assert, further, that by its means several threatened disputes between nations have been averted; that it has dealt with them in a spirit of complete impartiality, recommending solutions as often as not favorable to the nations in dispute, and in almost every case its recommendations have been accepted.

Let me remind you of one typical instance, and agree, by none the less important, which concerned Albania—a small state in the southeast of Europe; but do not forget that it was a dispute originating in a small state in the southeast of Europe that was the occasion of the late World War. What happened in Albania?—a state whose existence was only recognized by the League itself, for the League accepted Albania as a member before its Government had been recognized by the principal powers in Europe. This struggling nationality, only just having attained the dignity of statehood, comes to the League and says that one of its neighbors, ten times as powerful as itself, has invaded its territory. The Council of the League meets, one of its members demands that the invading state shall be threatened with the penalties of international law unless it desists; thereupon the invader hastily submits, accepts without question the justice of the League's demands, withdraws its force completely from

High Lights in Lord Robert Cecil's Speech

Fear and suspicion cause wars. Replace these with a sense of security. No disarming is possible until all disarm. Armament breeds armament.

World alliances are necessary. Will you be "entangled" with Europe or with another war? With nations armed to the teeth, peace is an idle dream. Public opinion is the guiding force of the League. Solidarity of peoples of the earth depends on organization. A nation no longer can build a Chinese wall around itself and live in isolation without stagnation. International co-operation is inevitable. League provides defensive guarantees when nations are disarmed. Fifty-two nations already have substituted persuasion for force. Will America follow this lead?

Albania; and not only so, but the two states proceed to make a treaty of amity and commerce with one another.

Quite recently the League has taken another step. It has established the permanent Court of International Justice, and has established a permanent organ before I leave these shores of discussing that deeply interesting project. Above all it is interesting steadily and enthusiastically at what I hope will prove to be a well-considered scheme for the general reduction of armaments by land and air, as well as by sea, and which has already pressed, not without success, for the reduction of military expenditure in Europe—a reduction far too little, in my opinion, but still something on account.

Public Opinion Rules
The Council of the League is based on discussion and persuasion. There has been no idea of imposing the will of one nation on the other states. The whole theory, the whole policy of the League is that the states there represented sometimes interested in the matter, sometimes quite disinterested, consider as impartial as they can what would be the best solution of the problem submitted to them, and openly and unreservedly give their opinion and advice based, not on force, but on reason and justice and on world opinion, and in almost every case their advice has been accepted. For the League is not a body of states, it depends not on force and coercion, but on public opinion—made effective in the open discussions in the Assembly and consultations of the Council, and depending for its strength not on the authority of any statesman or institution, but rather on the operation of an enlightened world opinion.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, you may say, what is it you want? After all, as I have heard many times since I have been on your hospitable shores, has not America already done enough for Europe? Do you want her to do more? No, ladies and gentlemen, I do not. I am not asking you to do more for me, the League really is and what I do, and to hear from you to any criticism or advice as to its action. In the meantime, I give you, if I may, to put to you one or two questions.

I do not doubt or undervalue for a moment the immense services America has rendered in recent years to Europe. I have already tried to express to you the deep sense of obligation which we have for her. But I am not asking you to put this question: Has America done enough for herself? She desires, and rightly desires, to be free from entanglements of Europe and its concerns. But can she be free from them? What is her own experience quite recently? In 1917 America felt compelled to enter the World War. It was not that she desired war—far from it. She and the other people in the world; but the circumstances were such that with some like national unanimity she decided that she must enter in order to help the Allies, and does anyone in this great audience doubt that if the same circumstances arose as in 1917 America would take the same action as she took then?

Will anyone say that if another great European war took place involving, as wars always do, hundreds of thousands of men, and that it would be possible in the future any more than in the past for America to stand outside and take no part? Any such action would surely be gambling with the future of your country. And if that be so, if it be really true that even on this side of the Atlantic there is a feeling of solidarity, that this nation can avoid the worst of all entanglements—participation in war—is it really so unreasonable to suggest that it is an American interest to erect safeguards against the outbreak of war in any part of the world? For when once war breaks out, no one can tell how far it will spread. In my opinion, we cannot draw back from this great experiment. We are bound by every obligation of prudence and honor to pursue it to the end. Prudence, because it seems to us that there is no other practical proposal by which we can avert the outbreak of war, and because of our civilization, and honor, because we who remain solemnly pledged ourselves to those who died for us that we should use our power to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe that overwhelmed them....

Questions From the Floor
At the close of the address it was announced that Lord Robert would answer questions from the floor relative to the subject of the evening. Many questions dealing with the situation in the Near East and the Ruhr were discussed.

"I believe now that the Ruhr question should be presented to the League of Nations at the earliest moment," he replied to a question as to why he had voted against such a proposal in the British Parliament. That proposal was of a political nature, and political controversies between nations must be kept out of the League.

Asked whether the League of Nations could stop the war in Ireland, he replied:

"The war in Ireland is a civil war. The League of Nations is not concerned with internal affairs, however deplorable. If there could be any assurance, however, that its decision would be accepted by all parties, I am sure the League would take such steps at once."

When asked whether the Senate reservations to the Versailles Treaty would have been acceptable, Lord Robert said:

"I am satisfied the nations of the world would have been satisfied with the offer of co-operation with the United States. A Hindu then asked Lord Robert whether the League attitude of moral disarmament would 'discontinue the British imperialistic policy in Egypt,'

Coal Origin Found in Study of Lava

Discovery Made by Professor Barton Scammell

LONDON, April 2 (By The Associated Press)—Prof. Barton Scammell, president of the Radium Institute at Dover, asserts that he has discovered the origin of coal. He has been engaged in research work with lava from Mount Vesuvius, which is being used as fertilizer, and says this led to the discovery that the layers of "bind"—the mysterious substance found on the top and bottom of all coal seams—are identical in analysis with lava.

The bind contains lime, iron, magnesium, potash and other elements required by plant life and, when made radioactive with solutions of radioactive phosphorus, it absorbs nitrogen from the air and forms a perfect fertilizer.

The origin of coal is thus explained by Professor Scammell. It is a cellulose of trees and vegetable matter, carbonized by hot lava, thus forming coal, and sunk into the depths of the earth by disturbances of the earth's crust at a remote period.

He claims that conversion of the bind, now a waste product, into fertilizer will enrich the mining and agricultural industries.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SEEKING OIL DEPOSITS

ROME, March 15—The absence of any mineral oil production throughout the Italian peninsula has caused the Government to consider means for the discovery of any oil deposits within the borders. A ministerial committee, headed by Signor Mussolini, has been formed to promote proposals for the development of oil lands. The committee has already held several meetings.

The committee is expected by a system of subsidies and premiums to foster the formation of oil companies to undertake drilling. Little or nothing is known of any oil deposits in Italy at present. Many of Italy's public men have constantly contended that there are mineral deposits in the volcanic strata, and that among these deposits is oil.

SWEDEN BALKS AT TRADE AGREEMENT

STOCKHOLM, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Swedish delegates to Moscow, Löfgren, a former Minister, Consul-General Sachs and Dr. Nauckhoff, recently returned to Stockholm from their official mission to Russia. They are very reticent as to the result of their visit both to Moscow and Petrograd, but from a short official statement it would appear that their mission was principally in the nature of an investigation. Thus it was attempted to ascertain the exact position of the Soviet as regards Swedish property in Russia and Swedish claims for compensation.

A full report of the outcome of the delegates' visit will be forwarded to the Government, with whom it will then rest whether further steps shall be taken with a view to the promulgation of a regular commercial agreement between the two countries.

The courtesies of the port are extended to congressional "lame ducks" by former comrades still on their official feet. Which is to say, that many senators and representatives who fell by the wayside at the 1920 elections are still to be seen on Capitol Hill. They officially ceased to be on March 4, but several continue to inhabit their old offices and can be seen lunching in the Senate restaurant—the House café is closed. They're even at liberty to utilize their former congressional stationery. "Once an M. C., always an M. C."

Washington Observations

Washington, April 2
ONE of the secrets that have oozed out since the adjournment of Congress is the real reason for non-appointment of W. P. G. Harding of Alabama to a new term as governor of the Federal Reserve Board. J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, is said to have assured President Harding that the appointment of W. P. G. Harding would be "personally offensive" to him (Heflin). Under the sacred rules of senatorial courtesy, which the President is still to be seen on Capitol Hill, they would have been unorthodox to press for confirmation, especially as the chief objector came from the nominee's state. So the services of an official were sacrificed on the altar of a congressional shibboleth.

Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, is employing the congressional recess in sharpening his oratorical axes for a prohibition debate in Newark on April 24. The Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey challenged Edge to a public discussion and gave him the choice of titles. He selected "The Non-Effectiveness of the Volstead Act." This was approved by the Anti-Saloon League on condition that Edge permit discussion of proposals for making enforcement efficacious. The debate will take place in Newark's biggest hall, the Kruger Auditorium. Senator Edge's opponent will be a Jersey dry leader, former Assemblyman George V. Hobart. Each contestant will get half the admission tickets and bear half the cost of the meeting.

Roy Martin, general manager of The Associated Press, was a high private in the grand army of patriotic tourists who chose Washington as an Easter holiday resort. He came to show his

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DETOUR BETWEEN EX-SOLDIERS AND THEIR MONEY WILL BE CUT

General Hines to Trim All Red Tape in Veterans' Bureau—More Than \$400,000,000 Spent Yearly

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, April 2—"What's wrong with the Veterans' Bureau?" is the point-blank question this writer fixed at Brig-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Uncle Sam's newly appointed \$400,000,000-a-year man. The director of the United States' greatest money-spending department has just completed his first month at the bureau.

"I've been here just long enough," said General Hines, "to find out what's wrong. It didn't take much digging. There is overlapping, crossing of wires, red tape, circumlocution and systematic delay. The result is waste of time, waste of energy and waste of money all along the line. That's what's wrong with the Veterans' Bureau."

"How are you going to tackle the task of putting things right?" Mr. Hines was asked.
"My job's fairly simple," he replied. "It's a problem in administration. I want to find the shortest distance between two given points; the service man and the money. The longest route between them has too often been traveled. I want to cut out the detours, and, by co-ordinating things, bring together as quickly as possible the ex-soldier and the aid he's entitled to. It is better occasionally to over-pay an undeserving man than to let half-a-dozen worthy men wait and suffer."

Hustle Displaces "Pull"
General Hines assembled his divisional chiefs a few days ago and told them the bureau henceforth is to be conducted exactly like a vast business organization. It is—on lines of drastic economy and ruthless efficiency. "Pull" and procrastination are to make way for merit and hustle.

He reminded the staff what a gigantic business proposition the Veterans' Bureau is. No other Government department but the Treasury approaches it in financial magnitude.

It has about 30,000 employees, scattered over 14 districts throughout the country. It supervises \$1,382,000,000 of Government life insurance represented by 375,000 policies. During 1924 it will expend \$428,000,000. It is caring for 26,000 men in hospitals and giving 33,000 vocational training, 86,000 of whom receive maintenance pay. Of every dollar of expenditure, about 93 cents are spent on vocational rehabilitation, compensation and insurance payments, and hospital services. Only seven cents go for salaries, rent and miscellaneous charges.

With the Congressional committee now prying into Bureau affairs General Hines has established close liaison. To Major-General O'Ryan, the committee's general counsel, have been assigned offices adjacent to General Hines' headquarters, and the bureau's official best acquainted with the big department's intricacies has been designated to be at General O'Ryan's beck and call. General Hines is not waiting for the committee to discover irregularities. He brings them to its attention. Nor is he waiting for the com-

J. J. MALLON TO VISIT AMERICA
NEW YORK, April 3—James J. Mallon of London, widely recognized as an authority on industrial and social reforms, has accepted an invitation to come to America and address the National Conference of Social Work in Washington next month. It was announced today.

On Wednesday, April 4, The Christian Science Monitor will begin a series of exclusive articles based on its own investigation and revealing a persistent phase of rum smuggling traffic.

This is expected to be the most complete exposure of this kind of law violation that has been brought to light through the Monitor or any other publication.

Wide circulation of The Christian Science Monitor containing this news will go far toward wiping out the traffic. Subscribers will, no doubt, wish to pass along each copy of their Monitor to give information to the ranks of law enforcement.

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WRITE PLAINLY

GERMANS DESIRE REAL PACIFICISM

Lord Parmoor Deplores British
Attitude of Neutrality, Which
"Should Not Be Possible"

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 3.—Lord Parmoor, who presided recently at a meeting held in aid of the "Fight the Famine and European Reconstruction Council," ascribed the unsettled condition of Europe today to the continuation of the war spirit. He deplored the British attitude of neutrality, which he said should not be possible when there was a moral and humanitarian issue involved, and criticized the French Government for not having taken their case to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, where it could have been dealt with in an impartial judicial atmosphere.

Earnest About Passive Resistance
Miss Marion Fox, a Quakeress, who has just returned from the occupied territories, spoke of her recent experiences as "shocks of impressions." She felt the Germans were in earnest about passive resistance. A number of them had openly rejoiced that they had not arms, as under such severe provocation they might be tempted to use them. She was sure the French soldiers did not relish their task and were particularly embarrassed, when, as not infrequently happened, the people they sought to terrorize met them with a degree of humor bordering close upon ridicule.

Miss Sharpe pointed out that the success or failure of the German effort depended in the last resort on unoccupied Germany, which had to support the people of the occupied regions in their struggle. She was impressed by the cleanliness of the children and their lack of resentment. They did not ask or seem to care whether one was English or French or German. They either liked or disliked one for oneself and acted accordingly.

Two Suits Shared by Four Boys
Miss Sharpe also testified to the sincerity of the Germans in confining their resistance to that which was passive. The present situation was without historical precedent. A large modern civilized and highly educated nation was in time of peace, completely at the mercy of an armed force.

Count Kessler recounted the organization and the prosecution of the passive resistance movement. He told of currency depreciation, high prices, and other difficulties. He knew of families where for four or five boys there would be only two suits of clothes so that only two could go out at a time. He said, "We in Germany, despite what has happened, want peace and friendship with France. And we know what at means—reparations—within what can reasonably be expected. Our working people all understand that and are anxious to begin. We are now being overrun by a highly trained and armed military power. We can only resist by passive, pacifist means. We are fighting for pacifism! Do you realize what a hope it spells for future civilization if our method succeeds and what a discouraging prospect the world will be faced with if it is demonstrated that guns and bayonets, and tanks, and the like are still the last word in every dispute. These are critical days for pacifism."

SOUTH AFRICA AND PORTUGAL CONFER

Economic Strife of the Union and
Mozambique Is Intensified

CAPE TOWN, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—The relations between the Union of South Africa and Mozambique are still in an unsatisfactory state. The present convention between the two countries has come to an end, and there is no indication of a new convention or treaty to take its place. In the meantime the state of economic war between the two countries still exists, and has been intensified by the promulgation of a new law in Mozambique which places the foreigner in that country in a very invidious position.

News received in South Africa from Lisbon evidences public opinion that a modus vivendi will be found. The prospects of the building of a new Union port in Zululand is causing alarm in some quarters, but Dr. Brito Camacho, former Governor of Mozambique, believes that such a port at present is no danger to the existence of Delagoa Bay. The Transvaal mines, it is argued in Lisbon, will always use Delagoa, and a special tariff arrangement could be made to induce business people to use it in preference to the new port.

There are great expectations in Portugal that the newly opened mines of Moamba, close to Delagoa Bay, will prove rich in coal, and if these expectations are not disappointed the feeling is that the future of Delagoa is assured. A Portuguese company has been formed to develop the mines. Meanwhile, it appears that a representative of the South African Chamber of Mines recently visited Lisbon and conferred with Dr. Brito Camacho on a proposal made to him last July in reference to the supply of natives for the mines. This agreement is intended to be provisional in character. It would terminate in the event of the conclusion of a new convention between Portugal and the Union and form the basis of a permanent agreement if no convention were established.

COST OF GREEK BREAD QUADRUPLES IN YEAR

ATHENS, March 3 (Special Correspondence)—Life in Greece is becoming very difficult, because of the tremendous rise in the cost of living. Bread is four times as dear as last year; oil, which is consumed in large quantities and is a native product of Greece, has reached 25 drachmas per

oke, that is, five times its value compared with last year. Articles partly imported cost 10 and 20 times as much, and articles of luxury, for which Greece is dependent wholly on foreign markets, have reached enormous figures, and are daily rising.

Government measures against profiteering and speculation seem of little avail, although such offenses result in heavy punishments, including even capital sentence. The revolution is tackling this thorny problem with a will. Ministers of Finance and National Economy assure us that we are nearing better Greek economic conditions. There are those, however, who are pessimistic, and the drachma has again fallen. However, bearing in mind the measures of taxation last adopted, and the offers of foreign loans to the Greek Government, we should be more sanguine regarding the condition of Greek exchange.

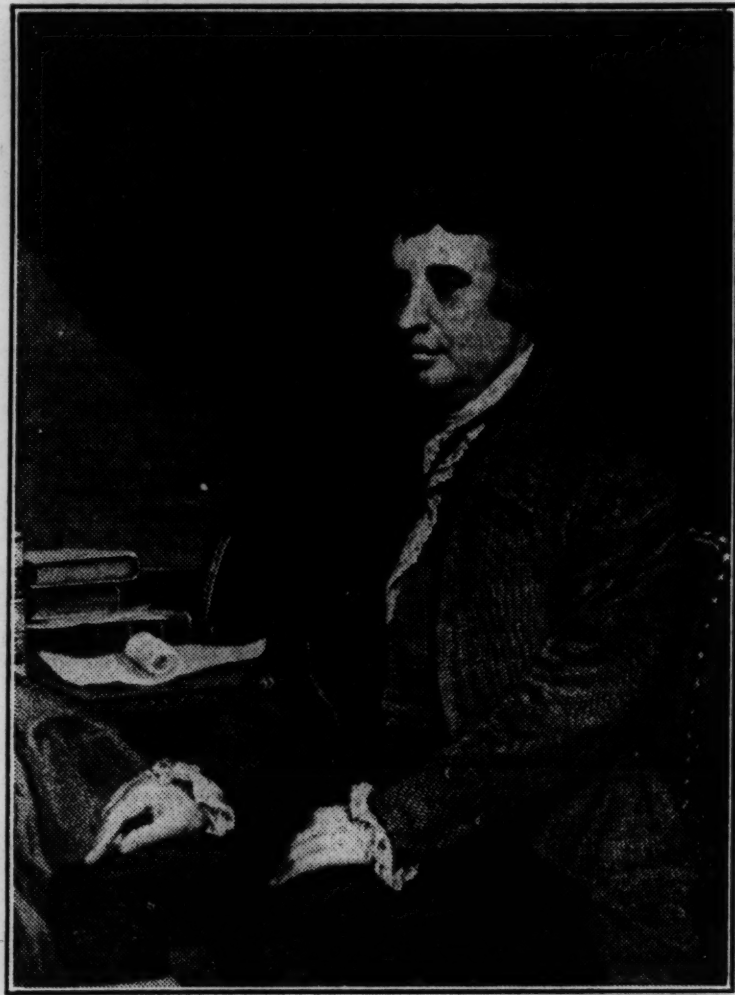
SOVIET BUREAU IS JOINT STOCK COMPANY

BERLIN, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The bureau for building mills of the Central Trade Department, attached to the Supreme Economic Council of the Russian Soviet Republic, has been converted into a joint stock company, according to reports received here from Russia, which were confirmed by the Soviet Russian Council for Labor and Defense. A syndicate of German companies has taken over 49 per cent of the shares of the new company, the remaining 51 per cent being owned by the Central Trade Department and other Soviet Russian economic bodies. The main activity of the bureau heretofore has been in supplying Russian mills with necessary machinery and equipment.

The Germans, of course, have a very extensive knowledge of Russian economics and also a very lively interest in reconquering the Russian market, which they almost dominated before the war and which they lost in 1918. It is very probable that further Soviet Russian trade bureaux will follow in the footsteps of the bureau for building mills and will be converted into privately owned companies, thus giving the Germans an opportunity to regain their old position in Russian industry, if not to expand it to an even greater degree, since Russia now is more dependent than ever on foreign help.

ITALY'S ARMY ABSORBS OTHER ECONOMIES

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10.—By his deeds must Signor Mussolini be judged, and the figures which have just been published by the Italian Treasury form an interesting commentary on the successes and failures of the Italian dictator. While other ministries have succeeded in diminishing their expenditure by the sum of 377,000,000 lire in the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1923, the expenditure of the Ministry of War has increased by the amazing amount of 3,433,000,000 lire in the same period. This fact is the main



Reproduced from an Old Print

Edmund Burke
A Poor Irish Adventurer, Who Suddenly Became Possessed of a Great Country-House

cause of an increase of 3,700,000,000 lire in the national deficit. Furthermore, the economies have naturally only been effected at the cost of great discontent amongst the state employees and especially among the royal guards, who have been dismissed in order that their places may be taken by the new Fascist militia. This discontent is viewed with dismay by Signor Mussolini's friends, who have now persuaded him to give up an apartment he hired recently and to return to the Grand Hotel, where his apartments on the ground floor are very carefully guarded.

RECORD BUILDING LOOKED FOR
TORONTO, Ont., March 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian National Railways are to have the highest building in the British Empire, the construction of which will commence immediately. The present building used as a ticket office by the Canadian National Railways in Toronto is to be replaced by a structure exceeding in height by several stories the Canadian Pacific Railway and Royal Bank buildings, the latter now being the highest structure in the Empire.

English Men and Mansions

Edmund Burke and Beaconsfield
By HAROLD SPENDER

TWENTY miles out of London, to the northwest, in the county of Buckinghamshire, lies a famous village, with broad, open streets, and black-beamed cottages, known to the world as Beaconsfield. This village has played a great part in English



The Seat of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Edmund Burke at Beaconsfield, Bucks.

Reproduced from an Old Print

political life. It has given its name to a man of transcendent genius, who unaided climbed to the heights of power. Hughenden, the favorite home of that great Jew who was Prime Minister in the later nineteenth century, using as his Janizaries the oldest families of a famous aristocracy, lies a few miles outside the village. But Beaconsfield has a greater claim to fame than even the memory of Disraeli and his neighborhood. For just outside the village stood Gregories, the chosen home of Edmund Burke, that great Irishman who, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, rose to be the greatest British orator and political writer. More than a century after his passing, the fame of Burke stands as high as ever. What part did Gregories, his house at Beaconsfield, play in the making of this man? Let us see.

Today scarce a trace remains. A handsome modern villa now stands in the center of the grounds owned by Edmund Burke, but not on the actual site of the house. All that remains of the site is a long, low, grassy terrace in front of a hedge which divides the fields where Burke's gardens flourished. Gregories itself was destroyed by fire in 1814. For several years after Burke's passing it was still occupied by his widow. It had been occupied for 20 years by Edmund

run a first-class department. There was in this something of that eighteenth century snobbery—encouraged by Burke himself—which regarded the administration of the country as the perquisite of the aristocracy; and also the rooted English idea that a man of ideas cannot become a man of affairs. But we must also so far trust his contemporaries as to believe that there was in Burke a disturbing passion which made it difficult for him to work with others or to be responsible for great trusts.

Whence Came the Money
The strange history of Burke's relationship to this very house of Gregories was, perhaps, in itself, a warning to his colleagues and friends in that great Whig Party which Burke so long supplied with ideas. No one even yet knows precisely from what source Burke obtained the money to purchase Gregories; or by what means he obtained the income necessary to maintain so large an establishment. There are many ingenious conjectures; but we are still in the twilight of surmise. William Burke, that strange, mysterious kinsman of the great Edmund—the Marquess of Rockingham, the East India Company, all these have been suggested as supplying the sinews which so fitly supported this great and surprising enterprise. The great outstanding fact is that a poor Irish adventurer, earning a precarious livelihood as secretary to various eminent political leaders, himself conspicuously independent and incorruptible, suddenly became the owner of a great country house. There is considerable literature on the subject, but none of the surmises seems quite satisfying. We are driven to suppose that Burke had caught from the gambling atmosphere in which he lived—the atmosphere of Fox and Sheridan, Brooks and the "Cocoa-Tree"—a speculative daring which led him to build on dreams. The dream has now vanished. The structure of Gregories, like the "houses of a vision," has dissolved in the mists. It was given to Burke, any more than to Sir Walter Scott, to found a family.

We must take it that Burke, so moderate and cautious in most things, so enamored of the middle path, had his weak spot. He grew tired of the narrow house room and mean lodgings which were the appointed portion of many men of his calling. Why should literature—so perhaps he thought—be meanly housed? Why should the Muses always live in Grub Street? Why should all those beautiful houses and gardens which are the stored glory of England be enjoyed only by the rich and well born? For once, at whatever cost, let the mansion fit the man. Perhaps kinsman William Burke helped him from his immense wealth. Burke's East India stock, so soon to become Dead Sea Apples of bankruptcy. Perhaps Rockingham, that kindly nobleman, lent him for this purpose several thousands, as he undoubtedly did at another crisis of Burke's life. But the real fact was that Burke "plunged" once in his life he threw all prudence and discretion to the winds. The Irish element in his character broke loose. He saw the house—perhaps in a country ride—and coveted it. Coveting already, in the case of a man like Burke, half way to possession.

Wise Gifts Wisely Accepted
There is no sign that he ever repented of the purchase. He bore

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with a stolid stoicism all the embarrassments that followed from that purchase. Having once begun, he went on borrowing. He acquired the habit—common to that generation—of regarding debts as the honorable gliding of a political career. He had no false pride in the matter. He was willing to have them paid off by any fortunate and enlightened possessor of larger means than himself; just as Lord Beaconsfield, the neighbor to his fame, was willing to allow a series of kindly ladies to keep him

afloat. Why not? It is surely a grudging and churlish spirit—as Harold Skimpole would have said—that denies to the rich the joy of wise giving!

But although Burke thus slid insensibly away from the straight and narrow path of financial independence, he never permitted his difficulties to be smoothed by the oil of corruption. When he was Paymaster-General, Burke, like Chatham before him, refused to take any of those pickings and emoluments that came to the paymasters of the early eighteenth century—many of whom, becoming rich in the great wars, retired with immense wealth to new country houses. At no period of his career were the opinions of Burke ever affected by money considerations, or his actions influenced. Gregories could not deflect him. The high and sensitive conscience of his political nature stood above all such temptations. The mansion could do much, but it could not stain his honor.

LAPLAND RAILWAY IS ELECTRIFIED
STOCKHOLM, March 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Swedish Government was early in the field preparing to electrify the country's railroads, and the first great task has now been completed—the electrification of the iron ore railway through Lapland with its exceptionally heavy traffic, which also comprises regular passenger traffic. The western section, from Kiruna to Riksgransen, a distance of 75 miles, was first taken in hand and has worked to complete satisfaction, and by degrees the eastern section has been electrified. The section Kiruna-Aavarra-Gellivare was opened for traffic in 1920, Gellivare-Nattavaara the following year, and now the final section to Lulea, on the Bothnian Gulf, has been completed.

The Norwegian portion of the railway, Riksgransen-Narvik, is expected to be ready for electrification fairly early in the present year, and it will then be possible to travel from the Bothnian Gulf to the shore of the Atlantic by one of Europe's largest and most interesting electric railways. The entire length of the Swedish portion is 280 miles, and it has been entirely equipped by Swedish engineering concerns. Most of the electric goods locomotives have capacity of 1800 horsepower and the new express engines of 2400 horsepower.

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GENERAL NAVARRO FACES TRIAL FOLLOWING RANSOM BY SPAIN

As Chief Survivor, He Should Know Most About Conditions Causing Spanish Surrender to Moors at Monte Arruit

MADRID, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—General Navarro, who was the leading figure in the tragic surrender to the Moors under Abd-el-Krim at Monte Arruit in July, 1921, and who was held prisoner with hundreds of his men from then until the ransom that was recently arranged, has at last reached Madrid.

The question that is at once presented is as to how far Navarro himself was responsible for the tragedy. Probably his responsibility was only a minor one, but the important and outstanding fact is that he is the chief of the survivors and can tell more of what was planned and what happened in July, 1921, than any other man.

Madrid Surprises General
The general on his arrival at Madrid had not the appearance of a man who had suffered much, and he seemed in excellent spirits. He proceeded at once to the house of his son, the Marquess del Norte, in the Calle de Velazquez, and on the following day placed himself at the disposition of the military authorities.

At first, he refused to make any statement upon the circumstances of his captivity and the situation in which he found himself, but it was stated on his behalf that, until he reached Melilla from Alhucemas after the ransom had been effected, he had no idea of the attitude that was being adopted toward him in Madrid, and that it came as a complete surprise.

Afterward General Navarro stated to a number of press representatives: "I understand that the country is desirous of knowing in the closest detail all that happened in the Melilla region, from the fall of Igueriben up to the time of the surrender of Monte Arruit, and for my part I can assure you that I will speak to the fullest extent in my power, because I consider that the Nation has a perfect right to know all that happened."

Will Not Shirk Responsibility
"But before doing that there are other duties that I must fulfill. It is necessary for me to make a declaration before the military authorities. I must inform the Council of War upon everything that I wish to know, and when my mission in those respects is finished I will tell as much as I can without shirking any of my responsibility, and with the desire that I may be judged upon what I have done."

The general was asked if he thought it was possible for the Spanish forces to make their way toward Alhucemas in spite of all that had happened, and he answered evasively that it was a question that needed a great deal of study, and that everything depended upon circumstances. He added that there appeared to have been much misapprehension in Madrid upon the possible fate of the prisoners during the period when they were in the hands of the Moors. The Beniur-

riague tribesmen having taken these Spanish soldiers captive by force of arms, there was never any danger that they would have been dispatched, as some seemed to have believed. On the contrary there should have been taken into consideration the highly impressionable condition of the Rifians, and especially the fears that they held.

JAPAN SCANS LABOR STATUS IN EUROPE

Home Government Establishes
Office in Geneva

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10.—The great interest taken by Japan in world social reform is shown by an imperial decree which has just been issued, according to information received at the London office of the International Labor office of the League of Nations, making permanent an office in Geneva, staffed by Japanese, to keep in constant and direct contact with the work of the international labor organization. This office, which was established in November, 1920, has also been of great value to the international labor office in the provision of first-hand information on conditions in Japan.

The rapid progress of Japanese industry in recent years has been accompanied by a careful study of European labor conditions, and since the erection of the international labor organization by the Peace Treaty, Japan has taken a very active interest in it.

As a result of the conference, Japan has ratified the draft conventions on unemployment and the employment of seamen. A bill amending the Factory Act is to be brought before the Japanese Parliament during the present session, and it is understood that its provisions will give effect to the draft conventions adopted at the international labor conference regarding the minimum age of child workers and the employment of women and young persons at night.

ST. MAURICE PAPER'S YEAR
MONTREAL, April 3.—The St. Maurice Paper concern reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, an operating profit of \$685,693, compared with \$1,046,679 in 1921.

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HEDJAZ RAILWAY TO AID PILGRIMS

Mandatory Powers Now in Control Will Agree to Constitution of Moslem Council

By LEONARD STEIN
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 9.—The British and French governments have issued an important joint declaration with regard to the future of the Hedjaz Railway, of which the main line runs from Damascus to Medina.

On behalf of Syria, Palestine and Transjordan, the two mandatory powers formally recognize the religious interests bound up with the Hedjaz Railway. The council is to be composed of four Moslems, nominated respectively by the governments of Syria, Palestine, Transjordan and the Hedjaz, together with two additional members, to be selected by the first four from among the nationals of other Moslem countries interested in the pilgrimage. The advisory council is to have power to make recommendations to the governments through whose territory the line runs, for the improvement of the railway, with special reference to the requirements of the pilgrim traffic. The seat of the council is to be at Medina.

Assistance of Pilgrims
Great Britain and France further undertake that so far as concerns the sections of the railway lying within their respective mandatory spheres, any profits realized shall be devoted first to the maintenance and improvement of the railway as a whole, and then to the assistance of pilgrims.

The Damascus-Medina line was opened to traffic in 1908. It was originally intended to extend to Mecca, but there were vested interests in the caravan route, and local opposition caused this part of the scheme to be abandoned.

In addition to the main line, there are a number of branches of which the most important is that from Deraa, on the boundary of the British and French spheres east of the Jordan, via the southern end of Lake Tiberias, to Haifa on the coast of Palestine.

Since the war complications have been caused by the division of the railway, the whole of which was originally under direct Turkish control, among a number of different states. The southern section now belongs to the Kingdom of the Hedjaz. The main line runs through British Transjordan as far as Deraa, and thence through the French mandatory sphere in Syria to Damascus. Similarly, the Deraa-Haifa branch is divided between Syria and Palestine, with the further complication that under an agreement concluded in 1921, the Palestine railways have running powers over the Syrian section.

Railway Has Special Character
The fact that what is regarded as essentially a Moslem enterprise is controlled by two Christian powers is in itself a source of some embarrassment. Its special character affords grounds for treating it, so far as all events as concerns the main line, as a single whole. Finally, there is the important consideration that the principal raison d'être of the railway is the carriage of the pilgrim traffic, and that its management is thus a matter of concern to the Moslem world at large.

Ever since the armistice, Moslem interests have persistently pressed their claims. When King Faisal's Arab Government was in power at Damascus, it went so far as to demand that the Haifa-Deraa branch should be handed over to it by Palestine. This was not a proposal which could be seriously entertained. Indeed, it is certain that even now if the railway is to remain serviceable it will have to be operated under British and French direction, except for the sacrosanct Medina section, which must be left to its own devices.

On the other hand the mandatory powers have made substantial concessions to Moslem sentiment. Not only do they invite the co-operation of a Moslem advisory council, but they renounce all profits on the sections of the line under the control of the mandatory powers, the Deraa-Haifa branch, most of which forms an integral part of the railway system of Palestine.

CHINA MAY MAKE OPIUM USE LEGAL

Five Hospitals Said to Be Run to Facilitate Its Consumption

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 7.—A report received in London recently from Dr. W. H. G. Aspland, general secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, in Peking says: "In two districts in South Fukien, the military authorities are planning to raise \$15,000,000 from opium taxes alone. It is also a matter of common knowledge that the five hospitals for curing the opium habit in Foochow, run by the head of the Opium Suppression Bureau, are really facilitating the sale and consumption of opium." His whole communication makes melancholy reading, for it must be remembered that he speaks not only on behalf of the foreign missionary medical community in China, but also for the large number of prominent Chinese, including President Li Yuan Hung, who are closely connected with the association.

The financial situation, Dr. Aspland says, is desperate and the likelihood that to retrieve it the Government may feel forced to legalize opium and draw revenue from it. This projected step is common rumor, and there are strong foreign influences advocating it. The Anti-Opium Association, he adds, is calling an immediate meeting on the matter.

"In the old days opium cultivation was voluntary and merely a trade; now it is a compulsion. Bribery is attempting to corrupt even the Maritime Customs Service, a member of which was recently offered \$100,000 to connive at a big deal. And a few weeks ago a Chinese tide-waterer and his boy, aged 12, kidnapped, and only by the customs paying a big ransom

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SWEDISH TANKER HAS NEW TYPE OF ENGINE

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10.—The Gothenburg Shipbuilding Company has just laid down the keel of a motor tanker which is to have an engine of an entirely new design. As noted a short while back in The Christian Science Monitor, the tendency now is for medium-sized motor ships to be propelled by a single screw. Hitherto practically all motor tank ships have been equipped with twin screws. The engine for this new vessel will be a four-cylinder 1600 brake-horsepower set. It is to be furnished by the Nobel Company, which built much motor machinery in Russia before the war, and since then has started a factory near Stockholm for the manufacture of Diesel engines.

The vessel will be 312 feet long with a beam of 49 feet and will carry 5100 tons of oil. The engine is of the two-stroke type with a speed of 100 revolu-

tions per minute. The novelty in this engine lies in there being only one set of scavenging ports, and no air has access to the cylinder until the valves covering the exhaust ports are lifted. These valves are operated from a cam shaft. Another departure is that the cylinder covers are of cast steel instead of cast iron, though this latter novelty is also seen in the Zoplot, which is the largest motor ship so far built. The new vessel is expected to be afloat by the end of the year.

FRUIT GROWERS FORM COMPANY
VICTORIA, B. C., March 19 (Special Correspondence).—Fruit growers of the Okanagan Valley, in the interior of British Columbia, have formed a \$1,000,000 company to carry on cold storage, canning and packing operations. The company is incorporated under the name of the Co-operative Growers' Packing Houses, Ltd., and will have its headquarters at Vernon.

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New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.
Rates Moderate
Room Tax Paid on Request
Breakfasts 50c, 60c, 75c, Lunch 60c (Sundays 75c)
Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50)
Hotel Stewart Meets all Famous Throughout the West

El Drisco

San Francisco
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
In beautiful Pacific Heights Residential District
Table Unexcelled
2901 PACIFIC AVENUE
MISS DIXIE T. LEMMON, Prop. & Mgr.

Columbia Hotel

SAN FRANCISCO
O'Farrell St. at Taylor
Rates from \$1.00, with Bath \$2.00
Special Weekly Rates on Application
C. E. RICH, Mgr.

St. Ann's Inn

BROADWAY AT SIXTH
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
European and American Plan
Every Modern Convenience, Moderate Rates.

Hotel Bethlehem

(Opened in May, 1922)
Bethlehem, Penn.
A Modern Fireproof Hotel of Refinement and Excellence
W. L. JONES, President
HOTEL MORTON
Atlantic City, N. J.
500 feet from beach, boardwalk and Steel Pier. American plan, family hotel, embodying every modern convenience and comfort. Capacity 300. Steam heat. Elevator to street level. Bus meets trains. Let us make you feel at home in the "City of Endless Attractions." Booklet, Special family and weekly rates. BELL & COFFEE, Owners and Proprietors.

Hotel Portland

PORTLAND OREGON
KANSAS CITY, MO.
"A Smart Hotel for Smart People"
Up to Date in Every Respect.
Homey in its Atmosphere.
Hotel Lyndon
"Kansas City's New Hotel"
Very desirable for women traveling alone.
Special Rates on Extended Stay.
Troost Ave. at 31st Street

HOTEL KUPPER

11th & McGee Sts.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
European Plan
\$1.50 to \$4.00
per day
Particularly desirable for ladies.

GREATER BOSTON

Exclusively for Women!
HOTEL PRISCILLA
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

NEW ENGLAND

Motor Out to Natick!
OLD NATICK INN
Large, comfortable rooms; suites with bath; excellent table; garage accommodations.
Seventeen Miles from Boston
South Natick, Mass.
Telephone Natick 8610
Miss Harris, Manager

THE Bancroft

Worcester, Mass.
A rendezvous of discriminating travelers.

WILTSHIRE HOTEL

STOCKTON STREET NEAR PORT AT UNION SQUARE
SAN FRANCISCO
LEO LEBENBAUM, Manager

Hotel Sacramento

"The Leading Hotel of Sacramento"
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
Of the very best class. The only fireproof Hotel in Sacramento.
ALBERT BETTENS, Manager
"Comfort without Extravagance"

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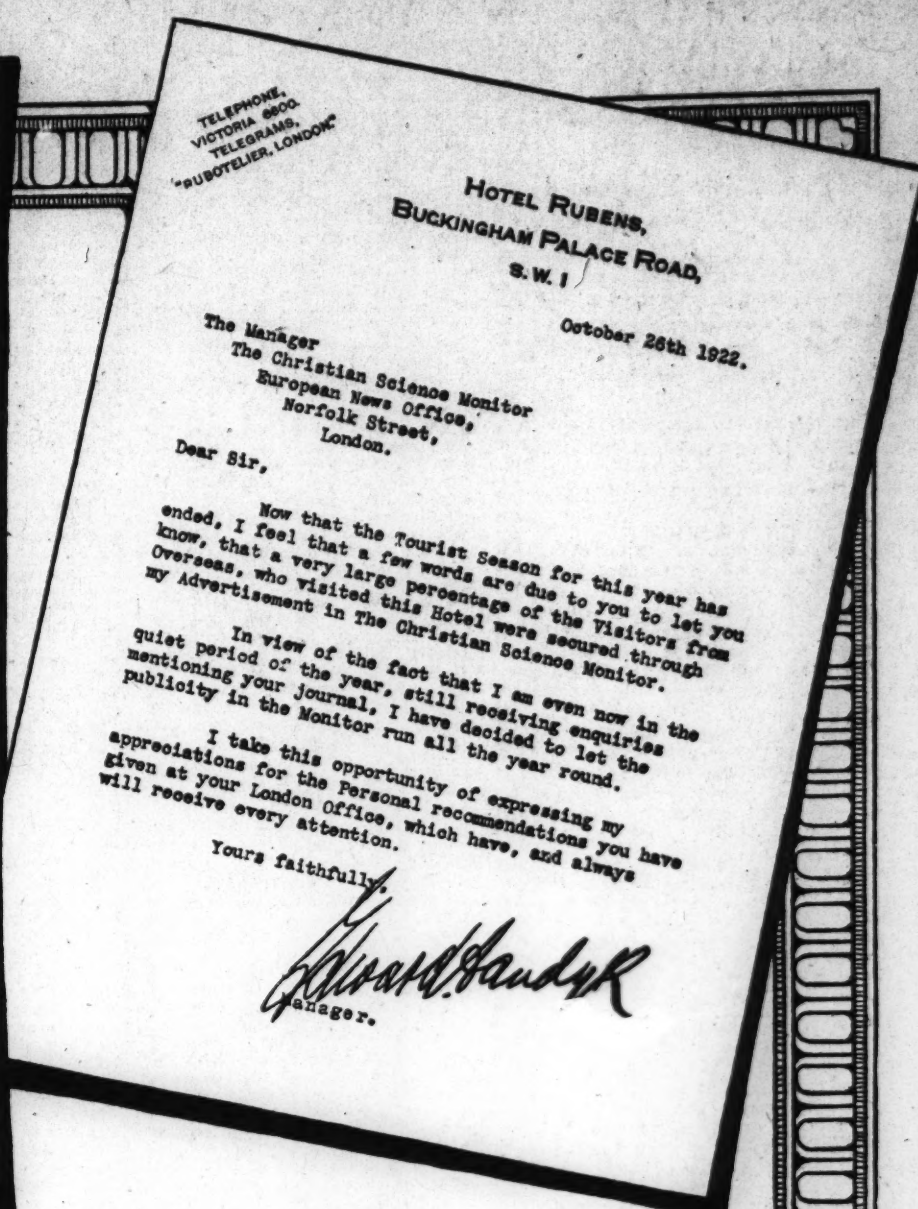
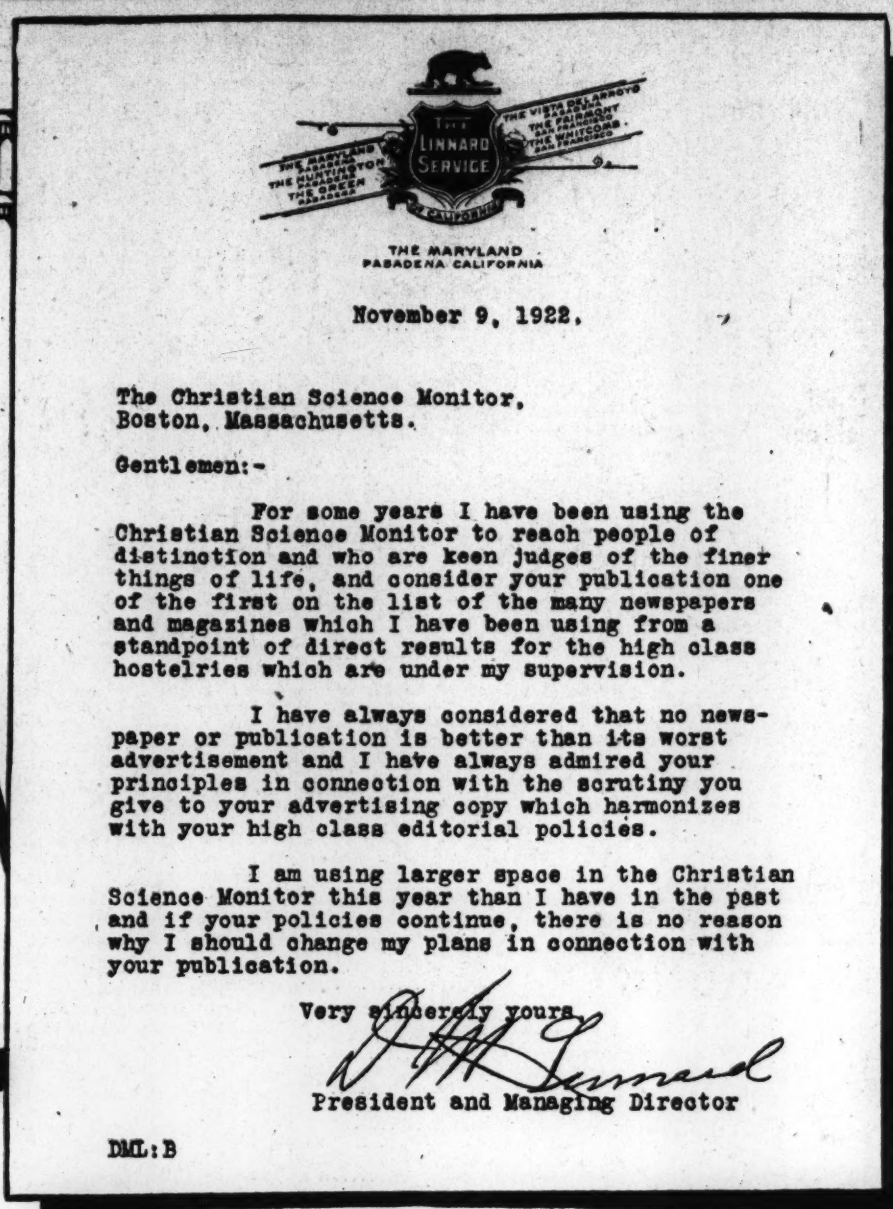
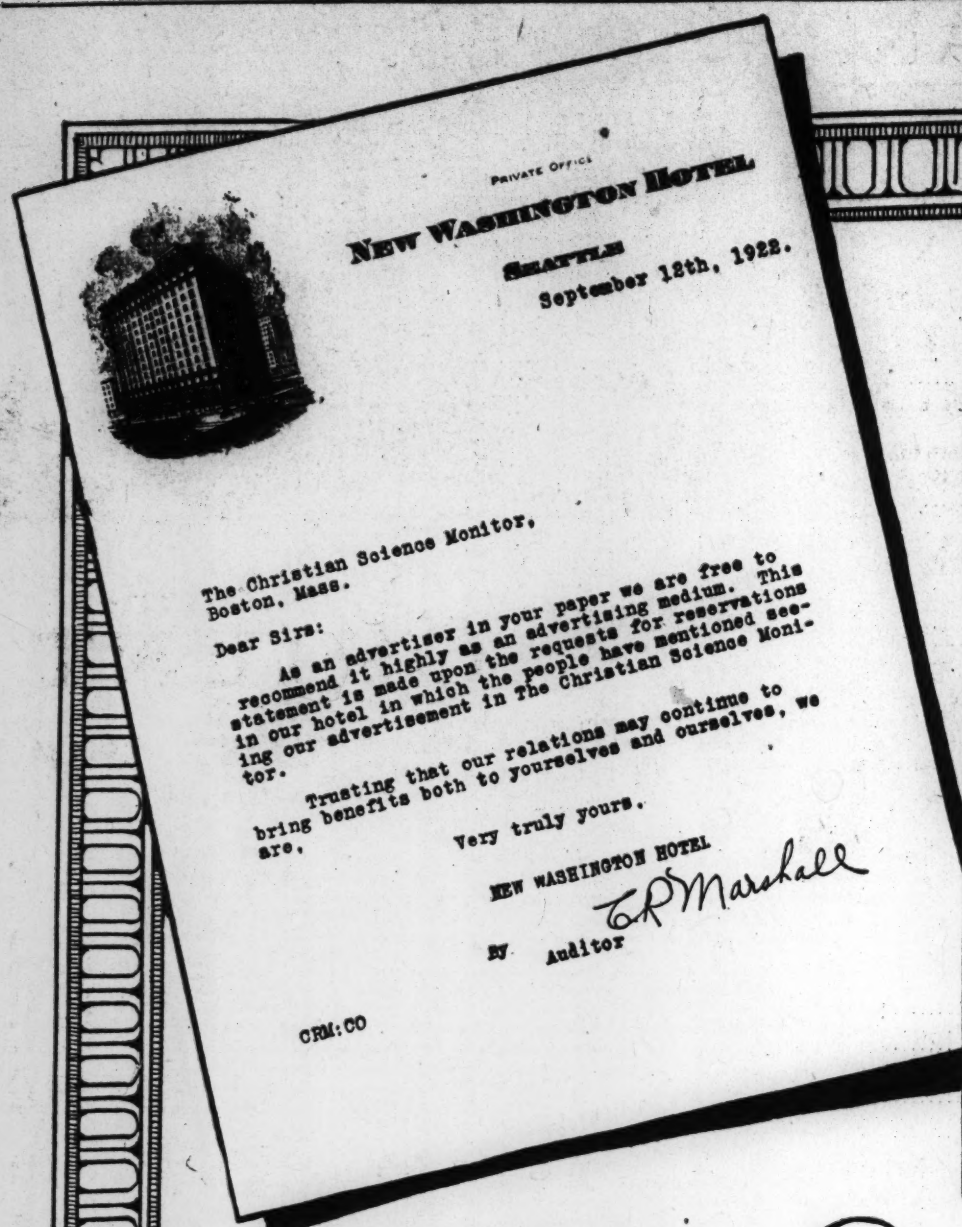
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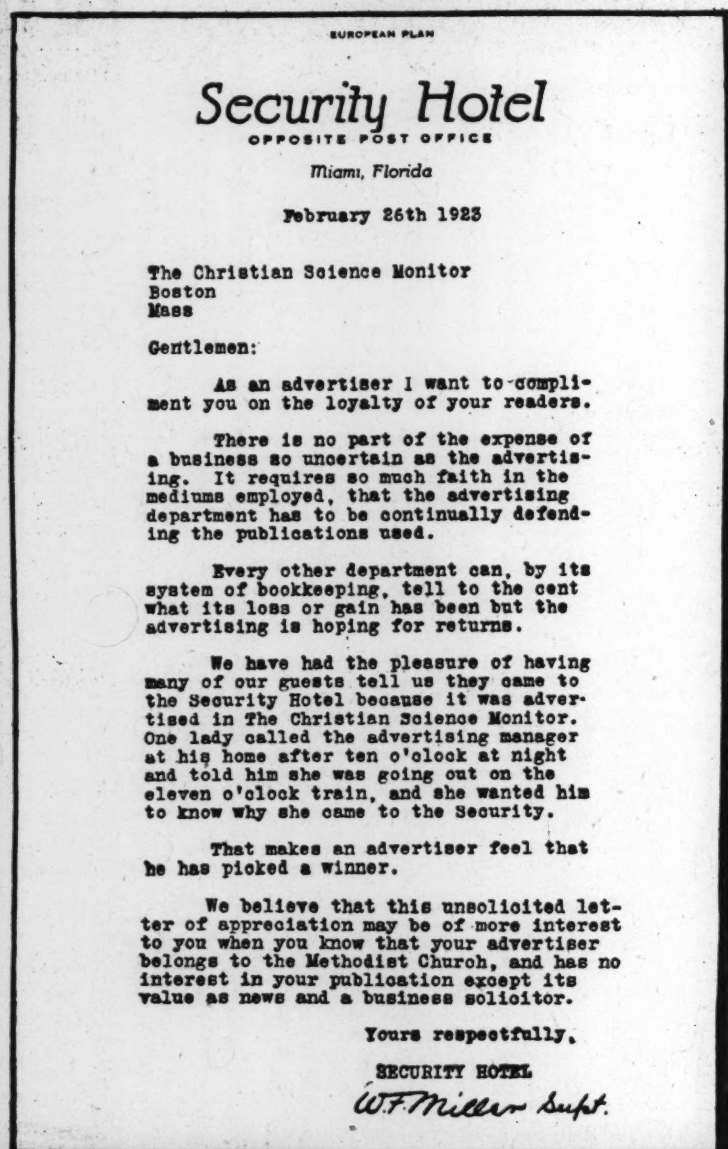
STOCKTON STREET NEAR PORT AT UNION SQUARE
SAN FRANCISCO
LEO LEBENBAUM, Manager

Hotel Sacramento



(These Letters Reproduced by Permission)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reaches a desirable and unusually responsive reader group who appreciate its clean news and dependable advertising. Naturally these readers turn to the Monitor's advertising columns when selecting accommodations. The letters reproduced here—and many others in our files—prove that leading hotel men recognize the worth of the Monitor as an advertising medium.



Since January, 1922

the Monitor has carried the advertisements of 510 hotels and resorts.

Thirty states in the United States have had hotel and resort representation in the Monitor's advertising columns.

In recognition of international reader interest, hotel advertisements have consistently appeared from Canada, England, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Bermuda, Bahama Islands and South Africa.

National Coverage

and a wide foreign circulation give the Monitor a unique and pre-eminent value as a medium for hotel and resort advertising.

Only hotels and resorts of reliability are represented in the Monitor's advertising columns. Our readers know this and they have no hesitation in patronizing Monitor advertisers.

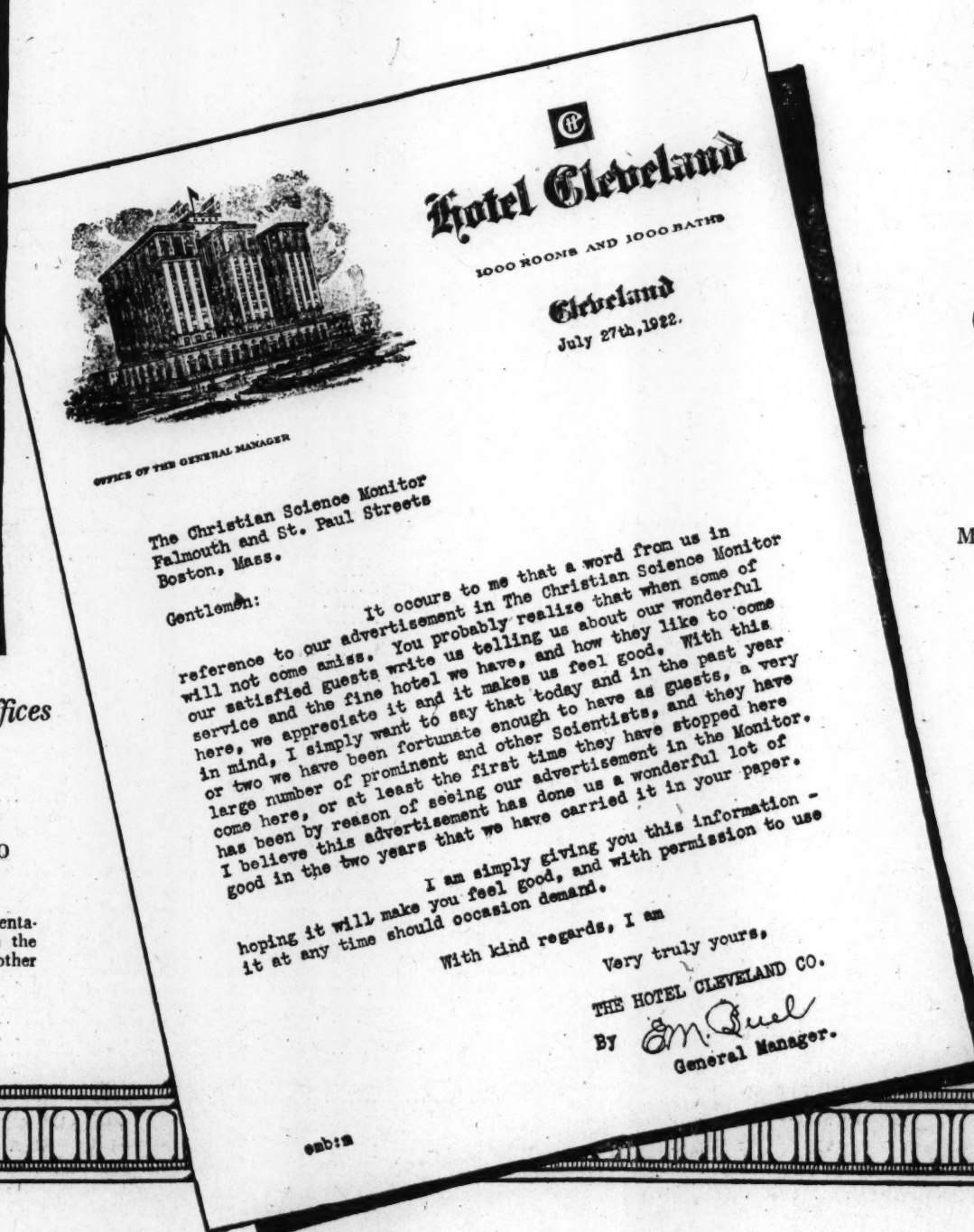
Hotel and resort advertisements are grouped and prominently displayed on news pages where reader interest is concentrated. This arrangement will bring your messages before a large number of desirable prospects during the leisure hours at home when vacations and trips are planned and decided upon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published in Boston and Read Throughout the World

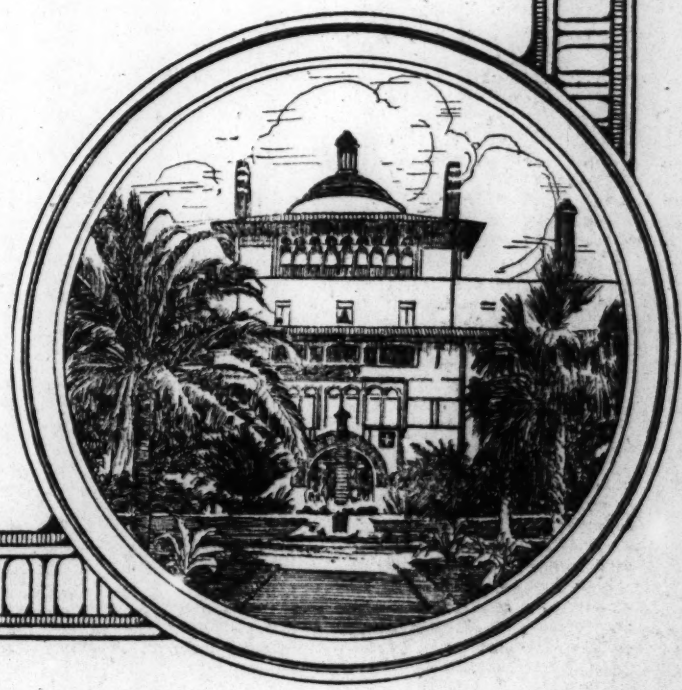
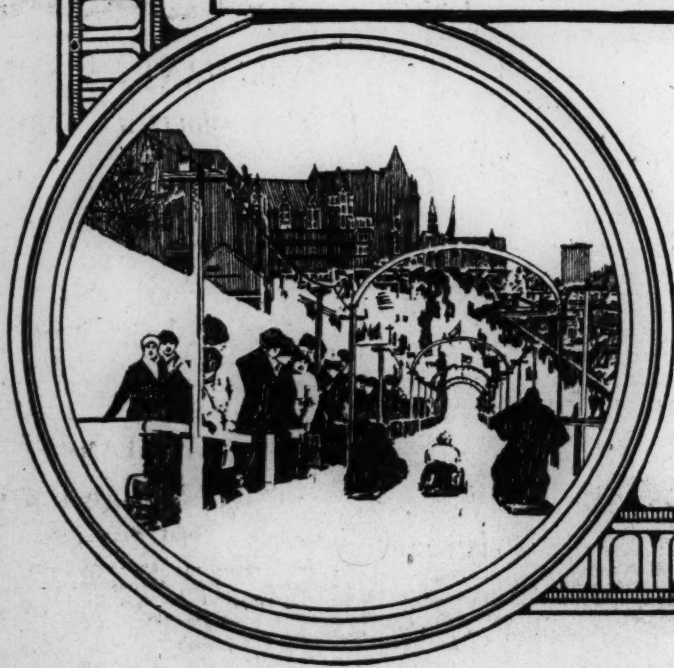
MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER A. B. C.



Advertising Offices

BOSTON
NEW YORK
LONDON
CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
SEATTLE

Advertising representatives in 300 cities in the United States and other countries.



STOCKS REACT
AGAIN BEFORE
RALLY SETS INFurther Liquidation Pronounced
in Railroad Shares—Short
Covering

Further liquidation imparted a reactionary tone to opening prices in today's New York stock market. Lackawanna Railroad dropped 1 1/2 points to a new low record for the year, and Phillips Petroleum yielded 1 1/2 points to 10 1/2.

Initial sales of Crucible, Kelly Springfield, Peru Marquette, Rock Island and Transcontinental Oil were made at fractional concessions.

Short covering in Studebaker, Union Pacific, New York Central, Sinclair and Chandler Motors.

Buying support appeared in some sections of the list during the first half hour and gave the market a steadier tone. Chandler, Austin Nichols, American Can, Chino Copper and American Agricultural Chemical preferred extended their early gains to between 1 and 1 1/2 points.

Northern Pacific, Baldwin and Allied Chemical gained large fractions. Motor accessories were heavy. Stewart Warner dropping 1 1/2 and Stromberg-Volvo Iron, Punta Alegre Sugar and Great Northern Oil all lost ground.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, demand sterling dropping 1/2 cent to 4.67 1/2 and French franc yielding 8 points to 6.57 cents.

Heavy Offerings
Inability or unwillingness to meet margin calls sent out after yesterday's sharp break accounted for some of the early heaviness. Short covering operations were induced in spots by the appearance of fresh buying power, but the general market presented a ragged appearance during most of the morning.

Toward midday the whole list again turned reactionary in response to the heavy speculative offerings of some of the oil and industrial leaders. Pan American issued 100,000 shares of more or less California Petroleum, Producers & Refiners, American Can, Anaconda, Lima Locomotive and General Electric dropped 1 to 2 points.

Call money advanced at 5 1/2 per cent. Pressure relaxed coincident with the easing of the call money rate to 5 per cent. Some of the speculative favorites rebounded a point or more, other scattered selling persisted in International Rubber, Heister, Beechnut Packing, United Fruit and Remington Typewriter declined 1/2 to 3/4 points.

Bond Prices Reactionary
Bond prices displayed a reactionary tendency in the early dealings today, with most of the U. S. Government issues losing ground. The 3 1/2 per cent Victory 4 1/2s, however, advanced slightly. Foreign government bonds were in fair demand, Mediterranean 7s and Netherlands 6s, each gaining 1/4 points.

A loss of 1/2 points by Seaboard Air Line refunding 4s was the only outstanding change in the railroad group.

Industrial issues were in supply. Losses of 1 to 1 1/2 points being recorded by Derry 7s, Chile Copper 7s, and Bethlehem Steel 6s. Southern Bell Telephone 5s gained a point.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	25.85	26.25	25.85	26.25
July	27.85	28.25	27.85	28.25
Oct.	29.85	30.25	29.85	30.25
Dec.	31.85	32.25	31.85	32.25
Jan.	33.85	34.25	33.85	34.25

Spots, 14.95, up 15 points. Tons at close, steady. Sales, 5000 bales.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alvord	12	12	12	12
Bagdad Silver	12	12	12	12
Mont. Copper	12	12	12	12
Crysal Copper	12	12	12	12
Gadsden Copper	12	12	12	12
Iron Cap	12	12	12	12
Mohican Copper	12	12	12	12
New Rilla Min.	12	12	12	12
Paymaster	12	12	12	12
Ruby Cons.	12	12	12	12
Silver	12	12	12	12
So. States Cons.	12	12	12	12
Texas Oil	12	12	12	12
United Verde Ext.	12	12	12	12
Verde	12	12	12	12
Central Copper	12	12	12	12

CHICAGO BOARD

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

38.14	30.86	21.26	Inter Paper	5
8.26	.69	.65	Inter Pap s	7
147.85	8.25	4.90	Inter T R	2
17.75	46.35	29.50	Int Shoe p	11
shs. 33.4	17.00	12.76	Invinible Oil	11
lits. 23.65	30.00	14.14	Iron Products	54
lits. 45.00	40.00	28.00	Island O & Tr	5
.08	.08	.06	Jon & Lough p	107
8.10	8.20	5.05	Kan City So	107
			Kan & Gulf	1
			Kaysen J	39
			Kelly S	39

NEW ENGLAND'S CLOTH MARKETS RULE VERY DULL

Textiles Expected to Sell Higher Because of Wage Increase Movement Now Spreading

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 3 (Special).—Despite the wage increase movement throughout textile manufacturing establishments which is expected to be reflected in higher prices for textiles, the primary New England cottons goods markets have had one of the duller weeks thus far this year as far as actual dealings are concerned. Gray goods prices held firm under the slackened demand and lower raw cotton.

Buyers are growing more and more cautious about their commitments as the signs of inflation multiply. Experienced merchandisers declare the "stop" signals are plain, but they confess that distributors of cotton goods are helpless to stem the rising tide of prices.

The general opinion in the market is expectation of another rapid advance in prices.

Gray Goods Cheaper

March had the first real general weakening in gray goods prices thus far this year, and April comes in with most of the print cloth quotations lower. Some constructions are off half a cent, while many have lost a quarter or an eighth. The first break about a week ago was productive of considerable buying by traders who saw the decline as their opportunity to get in on the rise which they were coming. The last few days, however, have brought caution, and buying has been at a minimum.

Second-hand goods have not been especially troublesome, as is usually the case during a decline in the market. There have been second hand offerings, of course, but they have not been in very large quantity and whenever available at low figures they have not lacked a purchaser. In some lines the production was so tightly sold that even a marked recession in values brought out no appreciable quantity of resale offerings.

On 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s, which reached a maximum of 11½ cents for southern goods and 11¼ to 11½ for the best eastern makes, there were offerings at 11 cents flat for June deliveries, with occasional spot lots available at the same figure.

Coarse 2.85 yard sheeting dropped to 17 cents during the last few days after holding firm at 17½ almost all of March. On 68x72s the month has opened with the price at 12½ cents after having been up to 12¾ a couple of weeks ago.

Fine Goods Quiet

Narrow goods were fairly firm, as a whole though 64x60s (27-inch) was off a quarter of a cent from the high and 44 squares declined a similar amount. On 64x52s, however, the price held steady at 7 cents, while on 25-inch 56x44s an actual gain of quarter of a cent from the quotations of a month ago was registered.

Osnaburghs held steady and firm but dealing was quiet.

In Fall River (Mass.) the mills have clung to the full price they were asking two weeks ago. They are quoting 38½ inch 64x60s at 11¼ to 11½ cents and 60x48s at 10¼ cents, being thus nearly a cent above the general market.

Fine goods have been very quiet, with the exception of fancies and novelties which are still in greater demand than the mills are able to supply. The fine goods constructions wanted for printing purposes are no longer so active, but there is a good call for fancy bordered handkerchief material, for goods destined for fancy underwear purposes, and similar lines which are moving in quantity regardless of the rest of the market.

Public Utility Earnings

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC		
February:	1922	1923
Gross	\$557,905	\$722,371
Net	240,732	236,436
Surplus	70,042	73,377
Gross—year	3,700,528	8,841,981
Net	2,465,174	2,280,465
Surplus	463,127	355,425

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT

Year ended Feb. 28: 1922 1923

Gross	\$25,970,187	\$24,623,451
Operating expenses	18,132,049	17,665,111
Net	7,838,138	6,958,340

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

(Gas Subsidaries)

February:	1922	Increase.
Gross	\$1,556,619	\$170,014
Net	664,912	*\$6,322
Gross, 2 mos.	3,282,739	411,846
Net	1,652,646	5,436

*Decrease.

William G. McAdoo, on his return from Mexico, declares business conditions in that country are better than at any previous time.

BRASH & BLANCHARD

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

48 Farmington Avenue HARTFORD, CONN.

Shifflet, Cumber & Company

(Incorporated)

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Offering RICKENBACKER (Common)

For a limited period

WM. J. CARVER, Manager

1012-1014 Press Bldg.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Universal Shock Absorber

MEANS BETTER TYPEWRITER

SAVES ribbons and carbon paper. Cuts

your repair costs. Lessons type cleaning.

Reduces 10% of the noise. Lasts longer.

Work and more of it. Softens the touch.

The typewriter of the instantly attached to

and detached from the desk, permits clean-

ing under machine.

Can be adjusted to fit any

standard make of typewriter.

Easily attached. Delivered for \$5.00 per

set. After using 10 days if not satisfactory

your money will be immediately refunded

on return of goods.

Universal Shock Absorber Co.

605 Edge St., Newark, N. J.

Agents Wanted—Exclusive Territory Given

UPWARD TREND OF BUSINESS IS LIKELY THROUGHOUT YEAR

The Harvard Economic Service says in part:

Business is in sound condition, and there is little likelihood of action that will tend to inaugurate prematurely a period of liquidation. The country has entered a period of prosperity; conditions are good, and on the whole are tending to grow better. Business men realize this; and business opinion, although optimistic, remains generally conservative. This is an important and encouraging factor in the situation.

Bank credit is only slightly expanded. With entire conservatism and safety, member banks, by rediscounting, can accommodate all legitimate demands of business this year. Such rediscounting is not likely to take place for purposes of speculation in commodities or increasing the volume of speculation in securities.

In view of the essentially sound condition of business, and the momentum which improvement has acquired, we believe that the upward trend of business will continue throughout the remainder of the year.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY GROSS EARNINGS EXPAND

Great Northern road's weekly gain in gross earnings over 1922, after falling off considerably in the middle of February, is again running well ahead of previous levels, reflecting a substantial increase of activity in northwestern agriculture and business.

The estimated gross for the second week of March is \$2,195,132, a gain of \$304,175 over 1922. Freight revenue climbed \$267,474 to \$1,738,942 and passenger revenue \$9498 to \$267,314. Gross earnings in the first week had been \$1,914,973, an increase of \$403,576.

The improvement for two weeks is now \$707,151, compared with an estimated \$944,846 in February and a January upturn of \$2,973,743, partly accounted for by continuance of good grain movement.

The estimated gross for the period Jan. 1-March 14, is \$19,627,823, a gain of \$4,587,288 or 30.6 per cent compared with 1922.

LUMBER MARKET HOLDS STRONG

With demand at normal, stocks unimproved and mills still far behind orders, the lumber market retains its great strength, says the American Lumberman. The weak spots that appeared in the case of transit car approaching demurrage points are fast disappearing, as these are being picked up by buyers looking for bargains. Industrial demand continues strong.

Retail dealers are still conservative in commitments, but are circulating numerous inquiries for spring stocks. It is expected that two or three weeks of favorable weather will be followed by a considerable spurt in demand that will keep the market active and strong throughout the spring. Production is increasing steadily, but shipments have decreased of late, reflecting an inadequate car supply, especially in the south.

SHIP SUBSIDIARY OF NEW HAVEN HAS A GOOD RECOVERY

The New England Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad, reports net earnings of \$491,803 after charges for 1922. The deficit as of Dec. 31, 1921 was \$436,749. After a \$218,445 credit to profit and loss in 1922, surplus at the close of the year stood at \$268,599. Operating revenues amounted to \$5,739,827 last year, of which \$2,700,954 was from the passenger, and \$3,038,873 from the freight department. The balance sheet shows \$3,880,404 of cash and current assets, against \$619,579 of current liabilities.

SCHOUER CEMENT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Churches, Schools, Libraries, Factories, Floors, Pavements, Garages, Bridges, Walls, Concrete and Stucco Work. Horse Stalls and Stable

154-156 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

Appreciation of the Investment Merits of Railroad Equipment Trust Certificates

is growing steadily among Discriminating Investors.

The principles of Obligation, Security, Payment and Protection, upon which these issues are based are simple and sound.

We will gladly explain the Philadelphia Plan, which is the standard plan controlling most of the direct obligations issued for the purchase of Railroad Cars and Locomotives.

We recommend

Southern Railway Equipment Trust

5% Certificates, dated April 2, 1923

They mature \$225,000 April 1st and Oct. 1st each year from Oct., 1923, to April, 1938.

After 1924 the prices range from 99.81, yielding 5.10%, to 98.45, yielding 5.15%.

Seaboard Air Line Equipment Trust

6% Certificates dated April 1st, 1923

They mature \$275,000 Oct. 1st and April 1st each year from Oct., 1923, to April, 1935.

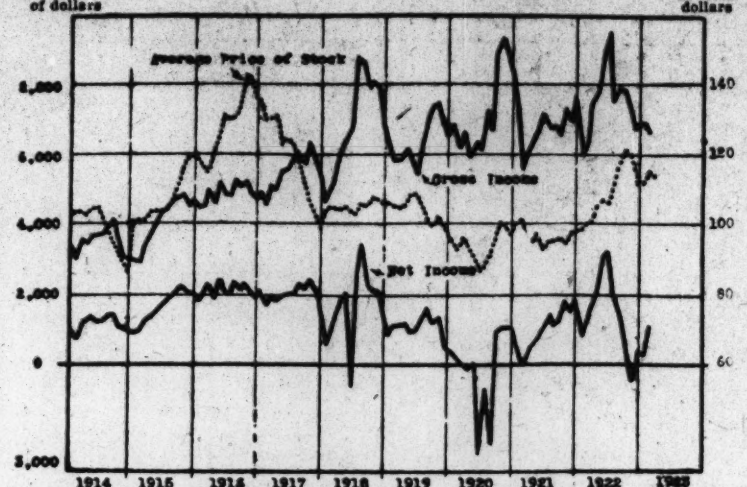
Price for all maturities, 100 and accrued dividends to yield 6%.

Estabrook & Co.

15 State Street

New York Boston Springfield New Bedford Providence

NORFOLK & WESTERN'S SHOWING SINCE 1913



Fluctuations in Norfolk & Western's gross and net income, as well as in the market price of the company's common stock, are shown graphically on the chart above.

The most striking feature is the way in which the upward trend of the curve representing gross was followed by the curve representing net during the first half of 1922, as compared with the contrary movements of these two lines during earlier years.

The price of the common stock has been in general governed by the company's showing as regards net income, the peak prices in 1916 and again in 1922 having been at a time of large earnings and the payment of a small extra dividend.

BROKERS' LOANS NOT CAUSE OF GREAT CONCERN

NEW YORK, April 3.—The volume of brokers' loans, now about \$1,850,000,000, compared with a high of \$2,000,000,000 Feb. 14, has not at any time caused concern in Federal Reserve circles, although the local bank rate was raised to 4½ per cent Feb. 23. Erroneously there has been a disposition on part of some to associate activity in the stock market with higher rates for money.

Higher money rates are largely the result of broader industrial demand for credit. Wall Street, therefore, rightfully must likewise bear the burden of higher rates, which is only natural with business building up its credit lines to further increase production.

There was a natural sympathetic setback in prices of some securities following the February increase in the bank rate, and today many stocks are selling below recent highs. Many pools, too, have dissolved, with result that brokers' borrowings have displayed a reactionary tendency in recent weeks.

However, experienced market experts diagnose the recent selling of certain securities as distribution by pools and profit-taking by individuals, rather than as due to any fear of the trend of discount and open market money rates in the next few months.

It is not to be expected that Wall Street money rates will soften to any marked degree within the next few months, even though borrowings by brokers continue to drop. Where so-called Street loans might be reduced, any such slack would unquestionably be taken up by increasing the commercial appetite for credit. Under such procedure, money rates would be fairly stabilized at existing levels.

BOSTON & ALBANY'S YEAR

The Boston & Albany Railroad, leased by the New York Central road, in its annual report to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows income from the lease of the road as \$3,175,130; gross income, \$3,375,138; deductions, \$1,179,567; surplus after charges, \$2,195,570; dividends \$2,187,500; other appropriations, \$6177; balance \$1893.

Schouler Cement Construction Company

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Churches, Schools, Libraries, Factories, Floors, Pavements, Garages, Bridges, Walls, Concrete and Stucco Work. Horse Stalls and Stable

154-156 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

ATCHISON MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Road One of Few Reporting Satisfactory Earnings for February

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway was one of the comparatively few systems that reported satisfactory earnings in February. Gross of \$16,396,316 was \$1,920,972 greater than for the corresponding period last year, though it was \$2,820,876 less than in January. Net operating income of \$2,924,146, was \$1,372,501 in excess of February, 1922, but \$1,404,092 under January of this year.

The main reason for this remarkable showing in February was very heavy loadings. A total of 130,445 freight cars were loaded, compared with 99,283 in the corresponding month of the previous year, an increase of 27.62 cars, or 27.3 per cent.

Despite the fact that gross revenues were \$2,820,876 less than in January, operating expenses lacked but \$1,055,038 of equaling those for the first month of the year and kept net earnings down. The ratio of operating expenses to gross in February was 75.4 per cent, compared with 81.5 per cent in the corresponding month of 1922 and 69.7 per cent in January.

While taxes of \$1,310,349, were \$154,878 less than in January, they were \$188,733 more than in the corresponding month of last year. Gross for the first two months of this year was \$35,613,506, or \$6,531,799 more than in the corresponding period

last year; while net operating income, \$7,252,334, exceeded the first two months of 1922 by \$5,318,780.

Assuming that this year's fixed charges will be the same as last, Atchison earned more than 56 per cent of its 1923 fixed charges in January and February.

BEGIN DELIVERY OF NEW ENGINES TO PENNSYLVANIA

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has commenced deliveries to the Pennsylvania Railroad on the orders for 375 heavy freight locomotives placed since January 1. Delivery has been completed under the order for 100 engines of the same type placed prior to the close of 1922.

The engines are "decapods," so called because they are equipped with 10 driving wheels and are what is known as the I L S type. This type, after exhaustive tests, has been established as the standard for heavy freight service on the Pennsylvania Railroad. At a speed of 35 miles an hour the I L S engine develops 4000 horsepower.

On a level track a locomotive of this type is capable of pulling a train of 150 cars, carrying over 11,000 tons of freight in addition to the weight of the cars themselves.

The new engines are being assigned to general service throughout the system and will aid materially in handling the enormous volume of freight now moving. Besides these 475 heavy freight engines, orders are being filled for 97 passenger and 48 switching locomotives, deliveries on which are also to be completed this year, making a total of 615 new engines for the Pennsylvania System in 1923.

BUFFALO STEEL PLANTS ARE BUSY

Increased Demand Causes the Largest Production of Several Years in District

BUFFALO, April 3 (Special).—Increased demand for iron and steel has resulted in the largest production the Buffalo district has experienced in several years. Pig iron production will be increased to more than 90 per cent of the district's capacity by May 1.

The Tonawanda Iron Company, a newly organized subsidiary of the American Radiator Company, has just purchased the two blast furnaces of the Donner Steel Company at North Tonawanda. The purchase price was approximately \$1,350,000. These furnaces, which have been idle for many months, will be placed in blast about May 1. They have an annual capacity of 180,000 tons. Heretofore, the radiator company has purchased its iron from merchant furnaces.

Another blast furnace, idle for two years, will begin operating this month, namely, that of the Canadian Furnace Company at Port Colborne, Ont.

Steel production is at a high level. The Wickwire-Spencer Steel Company production is now practically 100 per cent of capacity. All of the Lackawanna-Bethlehem mills are on double turn.

To improve its plant the Bethlehem company will build two batteries of modern coke ovens, increasing its coke production to 110,000 tons monthly.

New Issue

\$30,000,000

Illinois Power & Light Corporation

First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Series "A"—Six Per Cent—Thirty Years

Dated April 2, 1923. Due April 1, 1953. Redeemable on any interest payment date at 105 and accrued interest to and including October 1, 1943, and thereafter at par and accrued interest plus a premium of ¼% for each year or portion of a year of unexpired term. Semi-annual interest, April 1 and October 1, payable in Chicago or New York, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration as to principal or fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee, and M. H. MacLean, Co-Trustee.

The Corporation agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal Income Tax not exceeding 2% which the Corporation may be required or permitted to pay at the source, and to reimburse the holders of these bonds, if requested within 60 days after payment for the Pennsylvania 4-Mills and Maryland 4½-Mills Taxes and for the Connecticut and District of Columbia Personal Property Tax not exceeding 4 mills per \$1.00 per annum, and for the Massachusetts Income Tax on the interest not exceeding 6% of such interest per annum.

Hon. William B. McKinley, who will be Chairman of the Board, summarizes his letter to us as follows:

CAPITALIZATION

(Upon completion of present financing)

Divisional Bonds (closed for issuance to public)	\$37,090,700
First & Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds (this issue)	30,000,000
30-Year 7% Sinking Fund Debenture Gold Bonds	10,000,000
First Preferred Stock 7%, Cumulative	17,940,400
Participating Preferred Stock 6%, Cumulative	1,875,300
Common Stock (of no par value)	400,000 Shares

Company: Illinois Power & Light Corporation, organized under the laws of Illinois to acquire and merge an extensive group of old established and successful public service enterprises, will directly own and operate or control electric power and light, gas, heat and city railway properties in a large number of the most populous and prosperous municipalities in Illinois. The Corporation will also control, through ownership of the entire capital stock, Illinois Traction, Inc., which will own an extensive and profitable system of trunk line electric railroad in Illinois, and other utilities of which the most important are Des Moines and Central Iowa Electric Co. and Topeka Railway & Light Co.

Property: The electric power and light properties with an electric generating capacity of 242,701 h. p., serve without competition over 172,000 customers. The gas properties with a generating capacity of over 19,000,000 cubic feet of artificial gas a day, serve, also without competition, over 67,500 customers. The city railway systems have over 240 miles of track. The principal portion of the electric trunk line railroad system, which has over 550 miles of main line track, connects the cities of Peoria, Springfield, Bloomington, Danville, Urbana, Champaign and Decatur with St. Louis, which it enters over its steel toll bridge into its own terminal in the heart of the city. The business of the corporation includes service rendered to more than three hundred municipalities.

Earnings: Consolidated Statement for 12 Months Ended February 28 as follows:

	1922	1923
Gross Earnings	\$24,623,451	\$25,970,187
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes	17,665,111	18,132,049
Net Earnings	\$ 6,958,340	\$ 7,838,138
Annual Interest on Total Mortgage Debt outstanding		3,797,569
Balance		\$ 4,040,569

NET EARNINGS OVER TWICE ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

About 70% of the net earnings are derived from electric power and light, gas and miscellaneous sources. For over nineteen years the principal companies constituting this system have steadily increased in earning power and have paid dividends on their preferred stocks without interruption.

Security: These bonds, in the opinion of counsel, will be secured by direct mortgage or collateral lien on properties appraised at a value, as of December 31, 1922, very substantially in excess of the total debt and will be a direct first mortgage, or lien free of prior encumbrance, on properties, including some of the most important power and light properties of the system, which alone produce net earnings considerably greater than the interest charge of this issue. The Deed of Trust will provide that additional bonds may only be issued under conservative restrictions.

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Price 98½ and accrued interest, to yield about 6.10%

The issuance of these bonds is subject to the approval of the Illinois Commerce Commission and of any other public bodies having jurisdiction, and the approval by our attorneys of all legalities incident to the security. Interim Certificates of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank as Depositary will be delivered on or about April 16, 1923, exchangeable for temporary or definitive bonds of the Corporation, when, as and if issued and received by the Depositary.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Harris, Forbes & Co.

Incorporated

Spencer Trask & Co.

Marshall Field, Gloré, Ward & Co.

Central Trust Co., of Illinois

Halsey, Stuart & Co.

Incorporated

Blyth, Witter & Co.

Bodell & Co.

Merrill, Oldham & Co.

The above information has been obtained from sources that we deem reliable and although not guaranteed, is accepted by us as accurate.

DR. DERBY ENTERS THE THIRD ROUND

Defeats G. W. Wightman—C. S. Cutting Meets Stockton in U. S. Court Tennis Play

Only one second round match was played this morning in the United States court tennis championship tournament and resulted in a victory for Dr. G. W. Derby of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, over G. W. Wightman, Boston Athletic Association, after playing for two hours and 45 minutes. The match went to five sets, the scores of which were 6-1, 2-6, 2-6, 6-5, 6-4. Both contestants played a hard game throughout.

Other matches scheduled for this afternoon were between G. A. Lyon and G. A. S. McKean, both of the home club; and S. G. Mortimer of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and R. W. Cutler of the home club; and C. S. Cutting, New York Tennis and Racquet Club, and Philip Stockton, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. The semifinals will be played tomorrow and the final is scheduled for Thursday.

Only one default was recorded yesterday in the five matches scheduled. This came as a result of Fulton Cutting's inability to meet Q. A. S. McKean, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club player. Fulton Cutting, with his brother, C. S. Cutting, were favored to reach the final round.

Jay Gould, who is generally recognized as the world's greatest court tennis player, will play tomorrow for the challenge match, scheduled for Saturday afternoon, in which he will defend his United States title against the winner of the tournament. He will sail for France, April 17, as originally planned. While abroad the champion will be among the competitors for the championship of France, and will also play in the international competition for the Bathurst Cup at Paris in May.

Summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round
G. W. Wightman, Boston Athletic Association, defeated J. A. L. Blake, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 6-2, 5-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Philip Stockton, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated W. A. Busham, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 6-2, 6-4.
Q. A. S. McKean, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated Fulton Cutting, New York Tennis and Racquet Club, by default.

Second Round
Dr. G. W. Derby, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated G. W. Wightman, Boston Athletic Club, 6-1, 2-6, 2-6, 6-5, 6-4.

Washington Square Fencers Win Title

Capture Epee Team Championship From Two Other Clubs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Epee team of the Washington Square Fencers, composed of C. V. Webb, D. P. Waldhaus, and Nikolaus Muray, won the United States team title with the dueling sword in the final round of the Salle d'Armes of the Fencers' Club, defeating both their antagonists, the Fencers' Club, winner last year, and the New York Athletic Club.

In the first encounter the Fencers' Club team, composed of Hon. Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, and president of the National Amateur Athletic Federation; G. H. Breed, president of the Amateur Fencers' League, and Rene Peroy, scored a one-sided victory over the New York Athletic Club, represented by C. Schaeffer, R. W. Dutcher, and C. C. Shears, by the score of 7 bouts to 1, the other encounter being a double touch. But in the next, the Greenwich Village trio managed to defeat them, 5 to 3, with a double touch to complete the list.

In the finals, Washington Square was again victorious, defeating New York Athletic Club, 4 to 3, with two bouts ending in double touches. The result hung on the final bout, between Shears and Waldhaus, and if the former had won, the matches would have been a tie, and the Fencers' Club would have won on the score of individual victories. The summaries:

FENCERS' CLUB VS. NEW YORK A. C.
Henry Breckenridge, Fencers' Club, defeated R. W. Dutcher, N. Y. A. C., 5-0.
G. H. Breed, Fencers' Club, defeated C. C. Schaeffer, R. W. Dutcher and C. C. Shears.

WASHINGTON SQUARE FENCERS VS. FENCERS' CLUB
C. V. Webb, Washington Square Fencers, defeated Henry Breckenridge and G. H. Breed.
D. P. Waldhaus, Washington Square Fencers, defeated Henry Breckenridge and Rene Peroy.

WASHINGTON SQUARE FENCERS VS. FENCERS' CLUB
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LAYTON LEADS KIECKHEFER

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—J. M. Layton of St. Louis, three-cushion billiard champion of the United States, goes into the third block of his 720 point match with August Kieckhefer of this city here today with a lead of 27 points. The score stands 120 to 93 in favor of the title holder. Layton is in splendid stroke, counting his total in 124 innings with the aid of run of 12 in the evening. He captured the afternoon affair, 60 to 46, in 66 innings, and the evening engagement, 60 to 47, in 58 innings. They play another block of two games tomorrow before shifting the scene to St. Louis.

BRITAIN HAS NEW AMATEUR POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPION

LONDON, England, March 16 (Special Correspondence).—W. P. McLeod, the artizan player whose suddenly revealed skill created quite a furore in 1922, definitely established his supremacy in the realm of British amateur pocket billiards recently by winning the championship title for the first time. As he hailed from Middlesbrough, the victory occasioned great pleasure among billiards enthusiasts of the north of England, who, all



W. P. McLeod, British Amateur Pocket-Billiard Champion

along, were very confident of their man's ability to win through. For McLeod, it must be remembered, fought his way into the final round of last year's championship, after putting out a seven-times champion, S. H. Fry (the holder) on the way. As on that occasion, he opposed in the final, J. Graham-Symes, a tall, sparely built London solicitor, who has three times attained to championship honors; but this year, the tables were turned. Graham-Symes fought a gallant uphill battle, but, despite some long breaks, made when many a man might have found the "atmosphere" too much for him, was 133 points behind when his opponent reached the stipulated 3000.

Throughout the final, McLeod, like Graham-Symes, played remarkable billiards. His average score per visit to the table was 16.30, and he made no fewer than seven "century" breaks—134, 117, 114, 107, 141, 104, 108. His rival averaged 15.58, while, considering that he made only three three-figure breaks—169, 125, and 117—indicates even greater consistency. As a matter of fact, in the course of the whole championship tournament, Graham-Symes had the superior average of 18.34, against McLeod's 13.36.

It was widely thought that the result of the championship would prove to be bound up in the third heat of the fourth round, wherein Graham-Symes was called upon to meet his old rival, S. H. Fry. Since 1917, when he won the Championship Cup for the first time, Symes had not defeated Fry in the tournament; but this year he managed to do so—by 180 in 2000 points, after a very close battle. The other men he vanquished, en route for the final, were P. Farrington, W. Coupe, and R. T. Turner.

Of these, Turner deserves special mention. His average throughout the competition was 13.55—rather better than the winner's—and in the course of his fourth-round game with the Scotsman, Malcolm Smith, he obtained the remarkable average of 21.05. During one session, he obtained 500 points in the 14 visits to the table, this yielding him the astonishing average of 35.71 (an amateur) of rather more than 35%. Being but 19 years of age, however, he has not yet acquired much experience of "big" billiards.

Brooklyn Pair to Bowl in Meet Today

Ordinary Scores Reported in American Bowling Tourney

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3 (Special).—Ordinary scores marked the competition in the American Bowling Congress tournament here yesterday. Walter Harris, representing the individual C. team, figured high in the individual with a 686 total. His scores were 205, 222 and 259. Paul Miller and Lawrence Gassner of Toledo went into sixth place in the doubles with 1287 count. Miller rolled 665 and Gassner 619.

The Excel Candy, Fond Du Lac, Wis., featured in the five-men division with a total of 2820. Their games were 912, 923 and 985.

Barnes and Chris Spinella of Brooklyn, double champions of the world, are scheduled to compete in the national classic here this afternoon. The standings:

FIVE-MAN TEAM EVENT
Nelson Mitchell's, Milwaukee..... 3139
Claman Dairies, Indianapolis..... 3118
Ridion Creamery, Detroit..... 3036
Live Stock Press, Chicago..... 2982
Peterson Parkways, Chicago..... 2961

DOUBLES
C. Daw, Pinness Wilson, Milwaukee..... 1358
H. Sanders-F., Philadelphia..... 1318
H. Schultz-J. Mack, Detroit..... 1306
P. Kollack-J. Jacobs, Milwaukee..... 1285
C. Lemington-J. Cantwell, Kenosha..... 1288

SINGLES
Carl Baumgarten, Cincinnati..... 724
D. D. Neuman, Milwaukee..... 716
Marion McDowell, Cleveland..... 713
W. Elwert, Toledo..... 711
Leo Marino, Fort..... 705

ALL EVENTS
Charles Daw, Milwaukee..... 2014
Marion McDowell, Cleveland..... 1945
Clark Moses, Toledo..... 1936
Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis..... 1934

CORNELL ELECTS CAPRON

ITHACA, N. Y., April 3 (Special).—C. H. Capron '24 of Wayland, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Cornell varsity basketball team for next year. Capron has played guard and forward on the varsity for the last two seasons. He is also third baseman on the varsity baseball team.

HUMMEL SIGNS CONTRACT

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 3.—John Hummel, ex-outfielder and first baseman of the Brooklyn Nationals and later pilot of the Reading, International League team, has signed a contract to manage the Binghamton, New York-Pennsylvania State League club.

FRENCH OFFERED STRONG DEFENSE

England Forced to Best to Win Its Rugby Football Game

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 3.—The English-French Rugby football game at Paris yesterday was a close, keen contest and the 12-10 victory gives England this season's international championship. As was fully expected the Frenchmen offered stout resistance to the visitors, and it was only when G. S. Conway's try put England ahead some 10 minutes before the end that they gave up.

The Frenchmen opened the scoring as, five minutes after the beginning, England was penalized for an infringement of the offside rule and Raoul Beguet, a kicker of no mean ability, sent the ball safely between the posts. Notwithstanding the fine play of the famous halfbacks, W. J. A. Davies and C. A. Kershaw, and the efforts of the English side in general, the home players frequently came near to scoring again. Adolphe Jaureguy, wing three-quarter whose height and power to the great advantage, was especially prominent in frequent raids on the English line and had he not been so closely shadowed and thoroughly tackled by C. N. Lowe and Edward Myers, he would no doubt have contributed to the joy of nearly 40,000 spectators by putting France ahead.

At last England equalized. A Frenchman tumbled his pass and before he could do anything with the ball, W. W. Wakefield, leader of England's pack, had pounced upon him. A second later the burly Englishman had forced his way to the line for a try, which was not converted.

Jaureguy again came into the center of the picture soon after the opening of the second half. Swerving and dodging he ran more than half the length of the field before being obliged to pass and as a result of his elusiveness, the French forwards together with the ball went across the English line. They could not touch down, however, and after a breathless moment the pressure was relieved. So the game went on until the last stroke had been made, and the French defense had put England ahead.

The French forwards descended as rapidly as W. E. G. Luddington's converting kick rose up and over the English bar and in the remaining minutes the home side fell away considerably. The coup de grace was a characteristic drop goal by Davies who, although not trusting so much in these days to his individual skill in breaking through the defense, has contributed greatly to England's success in the international championship this year by his power of strategy and clever touch finding. He came more and more into the limelight as the game progressed, and his valuable play culminated in a try which he scored from a difficult angle. Both he and Kershaw have announced their retirement from international Rugby—Davies permanently and his partner for some time—and in finding substitutes for them the English selection committee will have a difficult task.

Leading England to its twelfth victory against France, Davies retires with a wonderful record of never having figured on losing side in international championship games, and his valuable play realizing his highest Rugby ambition by lowering England's colors. Her nearest approach to doing so in the 13 games played between the two countries was at Twickenham last year, when only the excitement attendant upon penalty kicks of the opposition deprived the Frenchmen of victory and enabled England to effect a draw. The summary:

ENGLAND
Voyle, f. 1
Larrieu, f. 1
Bouche, f. 1
Cove-Smith, f. 1
Conway, f. 1
Gardner, f. 1
Luddington, f. 1
Myers, f. 1
Kershaw, sh. 1
Davies, f. 1
Smyth, f. 1
Locke, f. 1
Myers, f. 1
Holliday, f. 1
France—England 12, France 10.
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WASHINGTON HAS A STRONG CREW

Expects to Defeat University of California Again This Month and Row on Hudson River

Special from Monitor Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash., March 28 (Special Correspondence).—According to several rowing critics of recognition on the Pacific coast, the University of Washington crew, now in the process of making for the annual race with the University of California, is equal to the crew which defeated California by 10 lengths last year, and also defeated University of Wisconsin and all the crews except the United States Naval Academy on the Hudson River last spring. George Pocock, brother to Richard Pocock, who is now building shells exclusively for Yale University, says he believes Washington will defeat California without much difficulty on the Oakland Estuary, April 21.

After much shifting around two weeks before leaving for San Francisco finds the Washington shell with six letter men in it, five of whom are from the University of Washington. Capt. Samuel Shaw '23, No. 6; Fredrick Spohn '24, No. 7; Edward Cushman '23, No. 5; Wright Perkins '23, No. 2, and Patrick Tidmarsh '24, now are these men. Roland France '23, No. 4, of the Washington varsity, two years ago. Charles Dunn '23, No. 3, has been a varsity substitute for two years. Dow Walling '25, stroke, stroked the freshman shell last year. Donald Grant '23, coxswain, beat time for Washington in all her races last year.

Despite the optimistic criticisms of rowing fans of Seattle, Coach Russell Callow is far from satisfied with the condition of his first boat. He has been working them hard six times a week for the last month. Twelve and 15-mile spins at a low stroke, and eight and 10-mile rows at 28 have been the order of things for the last week. Two crews of almost equal caliber: this is the situation Callow has to choose his eight from. The super-varsity shell had been defeating the varsity until the last change was made in the personnel of the first boat. Now they can defeat the first boat over the two-mile course, but are lagging behind at the end of the three-mile.

The biggest task the Washington coach had to do, aside from breaking into a new position, was to find a stroke to take the place of Capt. George Murphy '22, who stroked the Washington shell last year, and who is now assisting Coach Leader at Yale. Three candidates were eligible at the first turn-out on Lake Washington, Oct. 1. Dow Walling, freshman, stroked last year; Roland France, No. 4 in the 1921 boat, and Melvin Anderson '23, substitute stroke last year. Now Anderson has been dropped to the third boat, and France is back at his old position, No. 4 in the varsity.

The Washington oarsmen will leave Seattle April 10 on board the steamship F. H. Alexander for San Francisco. They will arrive April 12 and will have 10 days to practice on the Oakland Estuary, before the race with California.

In case they win from California, they will in all probability appear on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie this spring. Seattle business men, university officials, oarsmen, students everywhere, connect with rowing at Washington favors it, and little difficulty is expected in raising the money necessary to send the crew across the continent.

For a time last fall when it became known that Coach Edward Leader was going to Yale, crew enthusiasm at Washington was at ebb tide. Washington rowing fans dislike to lose the man who had built such successful crews for the university; but it would be hard to imagine a more enthusiastic outlook than now is prevalent at Washington. Coach Callow, a former Washington oarsman under Hiram Conibear, is very popular and is turning out a good crew.

MARSHALL HOLDING DECIDED ADVANTAGE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—Play in the fourth game of the challenge series for the United States chess championship is to be resumed here today with F. J. Marshall of New York, title defender, holding a decided advantage over Edward Lasker of this city. The game

CALIFORNIA IS WEAK ON TRACK

Intercollegiate Champions Are, However, Very Strong in the Various Field Events

BERKELEY, Cal., March 26 (Special Correspondence).—The University of California track team, which won the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America track and field championship, will open their conference schedule on their home track when they meet the University of Southern California at Berkeley next Saturday. This will be the second meet between the two institutions, the first having been won by the University of California by a 73-to-58 score. In addition to the southern college the Bears have met and defeated the Olympic Amateur Athletic Club by an 85½ to 65½ score.

The week following the University of Southern California meets the University of Nebraska team will be seen in action against Coach Walter Christie's champions. April 21 has been set as the date for the annual Stanford-California meet. After taking part in the Pacific coast amateur meet on May 5, the Bears will journey to the north where they meet the University of Oregon at Eugene on May 12 and the University of Washington at Seattle on May 19. On May 26 the Bears will take part in the I. A. A. A. as well as sending a squad to the Pacific Coast Conference meet at Pullman.

R. M. Farnsworth '25, a member of last year's freshman team, has proved the most reliable point winner in the sprints for this season. H. L. Shepherd '25 is another point winner. The Bears have not been figuring much in the sprints due to the competition given by C. W. Paddock of the University of Southern California.

In the 100-yard dash B. D. Lindstrom '25 has been showing up the strongest. Others who will be included J. W. Blom '24, Robert Hurst '24 and C. J. Goetz '25.

C. M. Door '23, coast record holder in the two-mile, has not been entered in any of the early meets, but will be relied upon against the University of Nebraska. Just DeBaumont '24, Jensen, Pliske, Benton and Ballard will aid Door in taking care of the distances.

B. H. Neff '23, M. E. Van Sant '24, R. A. Berkey '23, together with Henry Lang, and Davis, will handle the hurdles for the rest of the season.

H. D. Neufeldt '23 and S. S. Sorrenti '23, together with H. B. Muller '23, have been the heavy winners in the javelin.

In the high jump and broad jump, Muller, national intercollegiate champion, will be aided by Gavin Witherspoon '23. Muller is also giving strong competition to H. D. Neufeldt '23, J. I. Witter '24 and S. S. Sorrenti '23 in the weights.

A. G. Norris '23, present holder of the intercollegiate pole-vault title, will be supported by James Garner '25, who tied him in the Olympic meet. Norris has held the national title for two years and is going even better than in former years.

While California is rather weak in most of the track events it is exceptionally strong in the field and with a few second and third places gathered in from the track events ought to be able to carry off all of its coast meets.

OKLAHOMA NINE WINS OVER NEBRASKA, 13-4

NORMAN, Okla., April 3 (Special).—The University of Nebraska will have an opportunity to even the series with the University of Oklahoma baseball team here today in their second game, as yesterday Oklahoma won its first Missouri Valley conference baseball game of the season by a 13-to-4 score over Nebraska. The game was marred by frequent errors and unsteady pitching. Captain Carman of the visitors passed the first four men up without throwing a strike. He made way for Lewallen, who pitched five more during the game. C. E. Morrison '23, first-year Sooner pitcher, passed seven men but held the Nebraskaans to seven scattered hits. Only two Nebraska runs were gathered from hits, while Oklahoma accounted for five earned runs with its nine hits. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Oklahoma 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 9 3
Nebraska 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 4 3 2

Batteries: Morrison and Groom; Carman, Lewallen and Petty. Umpire: E. C. Quigley.

DARTMOUTH TAKES FIRST GAME
ATLANTA, Ga., April 3.—The Dartmouth College nine will meet the University of Pennsylvania for the second time here today. The Green defeated Penn, 15 to 7, yesterday, but the losers plan to send Pitcher Huntington into the box today and try to even the series. Dartmouth scored seven runs in the opening inning. Williams started pitching for Penn, but after allowing three men on base by his ineffective pitching, Stout went in to replace him and was hit hard; a home run and a triple, coupled with other safeties, brought in the seven runs.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Dartmouth 7 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 12 12 1
Pennsylvania 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries: Steinhaber, Lyon and Heep; Williams, Stout and Manner.

NEW YORK AMERICANS WIN
MERIDIAN, Miss., April 2.—The New York Americans won a game from the Brooklyn Nationals here today, 13 to 9. Jones, Hoyt, Phipps and Spahn took their turns in the pitcher's box for the winners and were found for 10 hits, while Yankee batsmen were making 16 off Decature, Smith and Grimes.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STARTS
SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The Pacific Coast Baseball League opened its season today with games in California. The schedule at the moment is: San Francisco; Portland at Sacramento; Oakland at Los Angeles; Salt Lake City vs. Seattle, at Fresno.

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ATHLETIC UNION VOTING BY MAIL

New Ohio Association Asks for Active Membership in Union

NEW YORK, April 3.—Officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States are much interested in the mail vote which is being taken on the petition for admission to the parent body as an active member from the Ohio Association. The petition was submitted yesterday by Secretary F. W. Ruben to the 125 members of the Board of Governors throughout the United States for the vote by mail.

The athletic organizations of the state of Ohio and of the counties of Kenton and Campbell in Ohio were given permission to form the Ohio Association at the last annual convention of the A. A. U. held in this city last November. They have just completed their organization.

The territory of the new branch was formerly a part of the Allegheny Mountain Association with headquarters at Pittsburgh. The athletic activities in that territory have increased rapidly under the guidance of the Allegheny Mountain Association and the local commissioners in the important centers of Ohio and it was agreed that the interest of amateur athletics in that section would be served by giving Ohio home rule.

At the formation meeting B. H. Giffen, Pittsburgh member of the A. A. U. Redistricting Committee, was in attendance. He has reported that the meeting was very enthusiastic and harmonious. He is confident that the new association will be in safe hands and that amateur sport in that section will be fostered and encouraged on a high plane.

Judge P. L. Hoffman of Cincinnati, who issued the call for the formation meeting was elected president. Other officers elected were: J. B. Smith, Cleveland A. C. vice-president; L. Adelman, Cincinnati, secretary-treasurer; James Taylor, Columbus, chairman Registration Committee.

The mail vote will close on May 1 and if it is favorable the new association will start to function on that date, bringing to total number of active district associations of the Amateur Athletic Union to 21.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE TEAM IS TO DEBATE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 3.—A team from Pennsylvania State College will meet the Williams College debating team this evening in Jesup Hall on the subject, "Resolved, That the United States and the several states should establish industrial courts analogous to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations." Both the college, who will be Prof. J. B. Hanna of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and the audience will render decision through the use of printed matter, ballot corresponding to the method used in judging debates in England.

As a result of the dissatisfaction that exists with the present system of chapel monitors, a committee of students, appointed for consideration of the question, has recommended the adoption of a system similar to that in use at Dartmouth, under which each student signs a card and turns it in to show that he has attended the required chapel services. In this system, the student is held responsible of marking the students present or absent.

PHILADELPHIA BREAK CAMP
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The Philadelphia National and American League baseball teams have left their southern training camps and are due here Saturday to begin their post-season series of three games. The Athletics broke camp at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday, and the Phillies left Leesburg, Fla., today. Each team will play three games on its way home.

ST. LOUIS WINS EASILY
SHREVEPORT, La., April 2.—Shreveport offered little or no opposition to the St. Louis Americans in their practice baseball game here today, the Browns winning by the overwhelming score of 18 to 1. The winners made 13 safe hits and two errors, while Shreveport could make only seven hits off Vandiger and made five errors in the field.

TEACHERS TO ORGANIZE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 3.—A proposal for the formation of a city-wide association of teachers has been carried by a vote of 11,114 to 1364 in the day schools and 142 in favor, as against 25 opposed in the evening schools in a referendum just completed.

BIRMINGHAM WINS, 3 TO 1
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 2.—The Birmingham baseball team won a hard-fought game from the Cincinnati Nationals here today, 3 to 1. Morrison and Whitehill pitched for the home team, while Couch and Abraham were in the box for the visitors. Birmingham made five hits and one error to six and two for Cincinnati.

RED SOX START TRIP
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 3.—The Boston American League baseball Club left here today on its way to the east. Fourteen games are scheduled to take place before the championship season opens, with the first one at Little Rock this afternoon.

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Agents wanted where not already represented.

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THE WONDERLAND LUNCHEON & TEA ROOMS
6 HANS ROAD SW
(NIGHT OF HARBORS)

REISELT DEFEATS HAHMAN
CLEVELAND, O., April 3 (Special).—Otto Reisel of Philadelphia defeated John Hahman of this city in two Inter-state Three-Cushion Billiard League matches here Monday evening. Reisel won the afternoon game, 50 to 39, in 60 innings and the evening contest, 50 to 46 in 50 innings. Hahman had a run of 7 in the afternoon game and Reisel one of 8. At night, Reisel made a 7 while Hahman's best were two of 5.

PARTRIDGE & COOPER, Referee
Office Appliances
Enquiries for Office Appliances necessary for an up-to-date office will be appreciated. Inspection invited without obligation to purchase.

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YACHTSMEN FACE A BANNER SEASON

Preliminary Activity Is Greater Than Has Been Seen in Recent Years on Lake Michigan

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., April 3.—Yachtsmen of this city and vicinity face what promises to be one of the greatest seasons ever known on Lake Michigan. Commodores of the three prominent clubs, in interviews with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared that never in recent years has so much preliminary activity been seen. More new boats are to be brought here from other cities, and the shipyards report the greatest rush of orders, especially for sailing craft, in years.

Sheldon Clark, commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club, asserted that the annual Chicago-Mackinac 331-mile race, blue ribbon classic of the Great Lakes and the longest yacht race held anywhere in the world, promises, the last of July, to attract the largest entry in its history. An unusual number of boats are fitting out with new racing canvas, he said, with this adventure in view.

Dr. W. F. Hewitt, commodore of the Jackson Park Yacht Club, is enthusiastic over the prospective revival of the old Triangular classic, from Chicago to Michigan City, to St. Joseph, Mich., and Chicago. This race takes three days, starting the Saturday before Labor Day and ending on that holiday. Business and yachting interests in St. Joseph are taking an active part in promoting the revival.

W. G. D. Orr, commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club, expects an entry of 60 boats in the annual Michigan City race, June 17, which opens the local competitive season. This race has been held consecutively for 30 years, the only old classic on the Great Lakes that has not been interrupted by lapsed competition from time to time.

In each of these events the cup defenders are laying plans to retain their honors. Intrepid, the P class sloop, which won the notable Mackinac race and also the universal prize in the Jackson Park race to Michigan City, is fitted out with a new cabin roof. The owners, D. F. Frasier and V. E. Farrell of the Chicago Yacht Club, are laying plans for retaining the cups they have and gathering more.

In the Jackson Park-Michigan City race, which this year is to be run as a part of the Triangular classic, the Seawanhaka Cup was won by the Q sloop Columbia. Harold Redmon of the Jackson Park Club has fitted it out with some new racing canvas, and it should be a favorite to repeat. A strong rival is expected in the new sloop in its class brought in by J. P. O'Rourke, the Intruder.

In the Columbia-Michigan City race, the sloop Sari, owned by Samuel Dauchy, holds the title. It is a Martini rig, built by the R. J. class, and is a shade smaller than the Q boats. Dauchy, who is vice-commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club, and one of the veteran racing tars, may be expected to hold his own again in this event.

Another cup defender is Gosson of the Chicago Yacht Club, owner of the sloop Yank. He is expected to retrieve his lost crown. Colleen, another popular boat in this class, is the colors of the club's vice-commodore, C. C. Wright.

YALE ENDS VISIT WITH DEFEAT
MACON, Ga., April 3.—The Yale varsity team played the University of Georgia at Athens today and their return to New Haven. The Blue closed its spring visit here yesterday, losing to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 4 to 0. Poor base running is held responsible for the showing of the Blue. Third baseman J. S. Ewing '25 featured in the fielding for Yale, making a double play unassisted. His throws and stops were brilliant. The Blue batsmen were able to hit safely only five times in the nine innings. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Alabama P. L. 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 4 9 2
Yale 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 3

Batteries: Webb, Sheridan and Gibson; Hickey and Dunn. Umpire—Sabre. Time 2h. 6m.

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CLEVELAND, O., April 3 (Special).—Otto Reisel of Philadelphia defeated John Hahman of this city in two Inter-state Three-Cushion Billiard League matches here Monday evening. Reisel won the afternoon game, 50 to 39, in 60 innings and the evening contest, 50 to 46 in 50 innings. Hahman had a run of 7 in the afternoon game and Reisel one of 8. At night, Reisel made a 7 while Hahman's best were two of 5.

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STATE HANDICAP LIST IS ISSUED

21 Golfers Eligible for 1923 U. S. Amateur Championships

Massachusetts has 21 golfers who will be eligible to compete in the 1923 amateur championship tournament of the United States Golf Association at Flossmoor next September. This was made known yesterday when the handicap list was issued by the Massachusetts Golf Association. Last year there were 36 players rated at four strokes or better.

Three players have been placed at scratch and two of them are former national champions. F. D. Outint, Woodland Golf Club, former amateur and open champion, and J. P. Guilford, also of the Woodland Golf Club, amateur champion in 1921, and R. T. Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., now a student at Harvard University, are the scratch players.

Only one player appears in the No. 1 class, and he is F. J. Wright Jr., former Massachusetts state amateur champion, and member of the Albemarle Club, now in California. One player has been given a handicap of two strokes. He is P. W. Whittemore, The Country Club.

Five players have been rated at three strokes. They are B. W. Estabrook, The Country Club; W. F. McPhail and F. C. Newton. There are 11 players rated at four strokes. The list follows:

SCRATCH
J. P. Guilford, Woodland Golf Club.
R. T. Jones Jr., Harvard University and Brae Burn Country Club.
Francis Outint, Albemarle Golf Club.

HANDICAP ONE
F. J. Wright Jr., Albemarle Golf Club.

HANDICAP TWO
P. W. Whittemore, The Country Club.

HANDICAP THREE
B. W. Estabrook, The Country Club.
R. T. Jones, Jr., Brae Burn Country Club.
Clark Hodder, Commonwealth Country Club.

Letters to the Editor
PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS
ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition and Woman Suffrage
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In a store the other day, a gentleman (whose opinion in many matters I have always regarded as quite sound) read to me a passage from a blue pamphlet which he apparently regarded as authoritative. Before reading this rather remarkable passage, my friend made it clear to me that he was reading the passage really for my own good, that it would call my attention to certain facts I ought to know, in that I was interested in the education of the rising generation.

The passage to which I refer stated that there was a lamentable increase of crime in the United States of America—that murder and other very serious charges were piling up the attention of criminal courts to an ever-increasing degree.

I was not in a position, nor had I time, to question just at that moment the veracity of his statement, but when my friend's blue pamphlet proceeded to give me the reasons for this most regrettable condition, my first impulse was to laugh, but at the same time I felt that the statement was a pernicious one, very false, and extremely misleading.

I do not want on to say that this serious condition in American society had two prime causes—first, prohibition, because it was breeding a lack of self-respect and self-control, and woman suffrage—because women acting on juries were too weak and tender-hearted to enforce the law rigorously.

I do not want to say that I very much care, who the authors of my friend's pamphlet may be, but if prohibition as a movement is actually breeding lack of self-respect and self-control, how comes it that almost every country on the face of the earth is considering it as a living political question—even Soviet Russia and Komintern Turkey?

Again, if woman suffrage is weakening and not strengthening the mighty cause of pure civilization, how comes it that the number of countries throughout the world seeking woman suffrage as right and just, is steadily increasing?

THE WONDERLAND LUNCHEON & TEA ROOMS
6 HANS ROAD SW
(NIGHT OF HARBORS)

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Post Season Dates for Billiard Play

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, Ill., April 3

DATES for the post-season championship tournament of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League were announced here today as follows:
St. Louis—April 9, 10, 11.
Kansas City—April 12, 13, 14.
New York—April 15, 16, 17.
Philadelphia—April 22, 23, 24.
The four players who qualify are J. M. Layton of St. Louis, this defender; R. L. Canessa of New York, former champion; T. S. Denton of Kansas City, and in all likelihood Otto Reisel of Philadelphia. There is a chance of Clarence Jackson of Detroit beating out Reisel, but it is very slender.

HANDICAP FOUR
R. W. Brown, The Country Club.
A. P. Chase, Winchester Country Club.
W. C. Hunt, Houston Country Club.
T. M. Claffin, The Country Club.
Percival Gilbert, The Country Club.
R. H. Hovey, Brae Burn Country Club.
L. B. Paton, Homestead Club.
J. Paul, Bellevue Golf Club.
P. F. Schofield, Albemarle Golf Club.
C. T. Skene, Oakley Country Club.
A. Whitcomb, Worcester Country Club.

BOWDWIN LOSES CLOSE GAME
NEW YORK, April 3.—The Bowdoin College lost another game yesterday, Brookline Polytechnic Institute defeating the Maine team, 3 to 2, in a close contest here. Bowdoin scored one run in the first inning and its second run came in the eighth, when R. P. Jones '25, Bowdoin right fielder, made a two-base hit, stole third and scored on a poor throw by Catcher Turan of Brookline Institute. The score by innings:

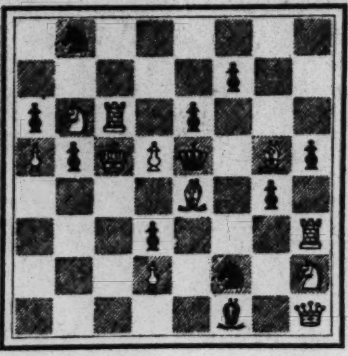
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bowdoin 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 2
Brookline 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 2

Batteries: Czerwinski and Turan; Southwick and Blake. Umpire—McMahon.

NEW BOSCH OFFICIAL NAMED

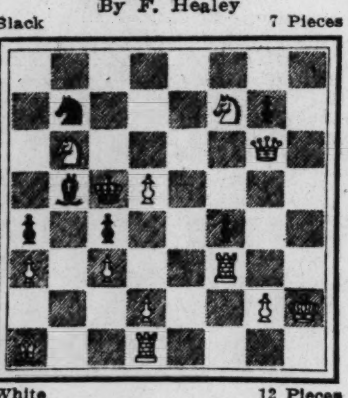


PROBLEM NO. 457
By A. F. Conant
San Diego, Cal.
Original: Composed Especially for
The Christian Science Monitor



White to play and mate in two

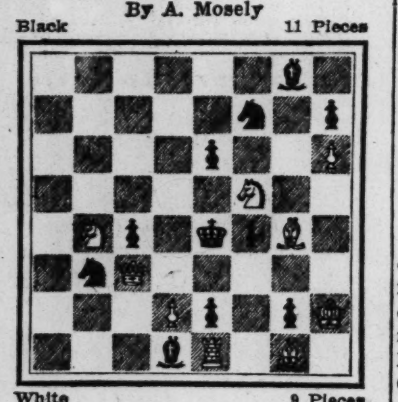
PROBLEM NO. 458
By F. Healey



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 455. 1. P-B7
2. K-K4 R(R5)xKt
3. B-Qch R(Kt5)xKt
4. B-Bch QxKt
5. BxR(Kt5)
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PROBLEM COMPOSITION
The initial position, or position shown in the diagram, must have been reached by some legal succession of moves in a regular game of chess. Promotion of Pawns to permit captures necessary to allow the given position to be arrived at is considered permissible by all but a few authorities; but no demonstrably promoted piece is permitted to remain present in the diagram. Promoted pieces in a diagram are called Obtrusive, and constitute a minor form of unsoundness.



White to play and mate in two

NOTES
Marshall and Lasker have again resumed play in their match (at the Hamilton Club, Chicago), which was interrupted owing to the inability of the City Club of Cleveland to handle their allotted games. April 9 will terminate the Chicago play and one game will be contested in Milwaukee on the 11th. While Lasker has won two out of the first three games, it has been due more to Marshall's loose play than anything else. The games have, however, been interesting, as both have avoided the close style and should Marshall be able to regain any of his old-time form the match will produce many brilliancies worthy of the title for which it is being played. Marshall's Chess Club (last year's winners), by losing to the International Club, are now third in the Metropolitan League, the Manhattan and Rice-Progressive being tied for first with six straight wins. Oscar Chajes, in preparation for his trip to the Carlsbad Congress, is con-

INDIA GIVES ENCOURAGEMENT TO INVESTIGATION OF CROPS

Attention Paid to Improvement of Rice and Wheat—Sugar Cane Not Sufficiently Grown

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence).—The Agricultural Department of India in its present form dates from 1905 when a complete reorganization took place. One by one the chief crops of the country were taken up and investigated. Each has yielded results that can, and are being applied with beneficial effect to large areas. Rice, the latest Review of Agricultural Operations says, is the premier crop of India, both as regards area and value of its yield. It is chiefly produced in Bengal and the efforts of the department have been largely devoted to the improvement of the crop. Attention has been devoted to the improvement of the country wheat by replacing them by more efficient varieties of better grain qualities. The two chief wheat-growing provinces now grow over a million acres of improved wheat. Australian testimony to the value of the wheat evolved at Pusa (where the Agricultural Department maintain a

testing a 10-game match with N. T. Whitaker, five games in Philadelphia and five in Washington. The score stands 2-0 in favor of Chajes. The Central C. C. Scotland, defeated the Champion Glasgow Club, with its strongest team, in the semifinal of the Richardson Cup.

The Belfast Chess Club, Ireland, has moved to new quarters in the Shaftesbury Caf , Donegal Place. The club at present holds the Ulster Chess Trophy.

Dr. H. Holmes won the Liverpool Chess Club championship (for the sixth time), with A. R. B. Thomas second and E. Spencer third.

The Manchester Chess Club championship has been won by W. A. Fairbank, with H. B. Lund second and W. Turner third.

F. D. Yates, the British champion, in a tour of the Midlands won 190, lost only 3 and drew 11 games.

Australia reports that C. G. Watson has accepted challenge to a match for the championship by W. S. Viner. The Australian seems to think well of the latter's chances.

The twenty-third congress of the German Chess Federation is scheduled for Frankfurt from July 29 to Aug. 11, next.

From the United States championship match:

THIRD GAME
FOUR KNIGHTS OPENING
Lasker, Marshall, White, Black
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
3. B-K2 B-K2
4. B-K3 B-K3
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April Foolishness in Gardening Street

THE winter now past is conceded to have been a real winter—even an old-fashioned winter. Yet when of late the buds began to swell on the early-flowering shrubs, and the snowdrops to peep out from beneath the dingy skirts of bedraggled drifts, it seemed but a little time since those late October and early November days in Gardening Street, when rose bushes were being done up in straw, and bulb beds painstakingly mulched to the accompaniment of animated discussions and ultimata as to the proper depth for planting fall bulbs, the safest thickness, and the exactly right moment for applying—mulch.

Turkington and Dorkins took each other's pronouncements and animadversions so to heart that even halfway to Thanksgiving a coolness between the two, evidenced by abnormal politeness, was still observable in the trolley, as we bumped forth in the morning to daily duty, and jolted home at night.

Beginning in March, the matter was approached from another angle—the desirable date for removal of mulch, how best to decide upon the date, and whether it were better to remove it all at once or loosen it up, leave it for a few days, and then remove it piecemeal.

Piecemeal, of which good old Bagster was the leading exponent, with Hogwood and myself—Penniman—as loyal followers, worked well, and brought us up to Saturday, the last day of March, with a thin layer of leaves and straw over the beds from which innumerable green blades were vigorously uprushing. Turkington left his mulch on too long.

We always celebrate April First in Gardening Street, and as April First fell on Sunday this year, we decided that Saturday should be observed instead. I cannot say that our April Fool jokes have any special brilliancy or point, but we enjoy them, which, after all, is the main thing as regards jokes. Perhaps the meanest and most generally satisfactory was the one Dorkins played on Turkington by rising with the lark and setting Turkington's bulb beds thickly with rampant green blades from Mrs. Dorkins's gone-by indoor bulb pots—narcissus, forced hyacinth, and others. When Turkington came out, rather late, for a look around before starting for his half-day's work in town, we all were casually in our own yards, ready for him. And when he began shouting excitedly for us all to come and see how wonderfully his mulch-yellowed leaves had "greened up" over night, we kept on stolidly at our devoted tasks, until, approaching nearer this apparent miracle, he discovered the hoax. Even then we strove to maintain an impassive exterior, and succeeded until Dorkins emitted a choked snort. Then we—well, the welkin rang.

After all, the most of the April

foolishness—the genuine and incurable, from the viewpoint of a non-gardener—would have been the blissful satisfaction with which, on that Saturday afternoon, we sedate schoolmasters and trusted bank officials, and the like, clad in unassorted cast-offs, dug and delved and pawed in the chilly earth, and waxed portentous over what would have seemed to the above-mentioned N. G. utterly negligible notions, and chirruped and trifled back to the robins that build every year in a cozy corner up in the roof of Bagster's back porch, and the bluebirds who hasten back loyally, year after year, to The House that Jack (Barker) Built and set high on a pussy-proof pole in a corner of his

Doughty; and that of writers now living you will with difficulty name one lonelier or one whose fame is less commensurate with his worth. But I will say that, while finding it happily impossible to imagine a time when delight in the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, the *Aeneid*, the *Divine Comedy* shall have perished among men, I cannot persuade myself but that the manufacture of Great Epic must become harder and harder yet, and its rare visitations diminish out and pass into a tale that is told—that is, unless some genius shall arise to bow and bend its grand manner to narrate the nobler deeds of men conspicuous for virtue among their fellow-men of which our own later age has supplied examples, say in Lee, Lincoln, Gordon.—Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in "Studies in Literature."

From "Once Jericho"

Walking in the woods one day, I came across a great river of rye. Sweeping up between tall pine-trees. The grey-green heads of the rye. Jostled and flaunted. And filled all the passage with a tossing. Of bright-bearded ears. It was very fine. Marching and bending. Under the smooth, wide undulation of the upper branches of pines.

"Yi! Yi!" cried the little yellow cinquefoil. "What is this bearded army which marches upon us?" And the loosestrife called out that somebody was treading on its toes. But the rye never heeded.

"Bread! Bread!" it shouted, and wagged its golden beards. "Bread conquering the forest." I stood with the little cinquefoil. Crushed back against a bush of sheep's laurel.

"I am sorry if I crowd you," said I. Then a gust of wind ran upon the tall rye, And it swung up its glittering helmets and shouted "Bread!" again and again.

And the hubbub of it rolled superbly under the balancing pines. "Three times the trumpets," thought I. And I picked the cinquefoil. "Why not on my writing-table," I said, caressing its petals with my finger. And that, I take it, is the end of the story. —Amy Lowell

Right Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE desires to progress, so much so that frequently all else is forgotten by some in the mad rush forward. Yet, in pushing, straining, and striving, indulging wrong motives and using wrong methods, what do mortals attain? Worldly ambition and self-will would lead men on from one false goal to another, crushing out all sweetness, until, even if the desired material ends are reached, they arrive ragged and forlorn. Place, position, and personal influence are sought as means of getting ahead; but to rely for true success upon the meager aid of material resources is to lean upon broken reeds. Verily, without the law of God operating in our affairs, without the unfolding of a divine purpose in our lives, we are unequipped to cope intelligently with the world, and to go forward properly.

Christian Science teaches that all true advancement is dependent upon spiritual law, making itself manifest in honesty, integrity, and right thinking; that we progress more because of the things within than the things without. Thus, it is of great concern to consider earnestly what we are depending upon in our effort to get ahead. If we are applying the law of Love—the Golden Rule—in our everyday living, then we are bringing to bear in our human affairs the law of invariable divine Principle, which illumines and unfolds each successive step of progress. The man whose "delight is in the law of the Lord," says the Psalmist, "shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; . . . and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." With the law of righteousness at work in our lives, we shall go forward with peace and confidence, in a sure and permanent way.

Hence, despite any seeming lack of opportunity, any misfortune or adversity, there is no one who cannot go forward in things that are right. Rising above circumstances through the power of Truth and Love, it is impossible to remain in a rut, or to become stagnant. No seeming circumstance can keep us in position of outgrowth, if we are acknowledging God in all our ways. Difficulties which once seemed insurmountable, we look upon as opportunities for advancement, because they serve to call into action the nobler self, moral force, steadfastness of purpose, and complete reliance upon God. Can obstructions or resistance retard illumined thinking and its consequent unfolding in the individual's experience? Surely the loving Father does not intend that any of His children shall be dwarfed, or their right unfolding hindered. With the energy and impulsion of Spirit impelling us onward, nothing can hold us back.

Learning that all real progress results from obedience to the impartial law of Spirit, we do not become discouraged when those around us seem to advance more rapidly than we; nor do we feel any sense of self-pity or rivalry because of the success of others. If a law works out good results for one, it will work out equally

terested, inspired par ces idées spirituelles qui produisent un progrès palpable et défini. Notre vie se développera chaque jour conformément à la loi divine et non suivant les efforts et les plans du soi-disant entendement humain. A la page 326 de Science et Santé, nous lisons: "Nous pouvons dès à présent avoir pour intention et pour motif de vivre bien. Ce point gagné, vous avez obtenu comme vous le devriez. Vous avez commencé par la table de multiplication de la Science Chrétienne, et seule une mauvaise intention pourra arrêter vos progrès." En réalité, ce n'est ni l'effort ni l'influence, ni le bluff ni la chance, mais c'est la compréhension de la loi de Dieu qui produit tout le progrès véritable, déroulant le but réel de nos vies, nous introduisant dans des domaines de pensée et d'activité plus étendus et plus vastes, et nous mettant à même d'avancer avec détermination et assurance.

The Pioneer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gray, barren, winnowed spaces, Sage brush and huddled huts, A prairie home—gray. A lean gray mule beside a stack of straw—

Now faded gray. A plodding, gray-faced man, Gray clad and drooping; And as he nears the door A small gray woman meets him. In all that barren place the only thing not gray— The faith within her heart, The light within her eyes. Gray eyes. —Caroline L. Dier.

Originality

The most original authors of modern times are so, not because they produce what is new, but only because they are able to say things the like of which seems never to have been said before.

Thus the best sign of originality lies in taking up a subject and then developing it so fully as to make every one confess that he would hardly have found so much in it.—Goethe.

Dragon Flies

Darting Dragon-flies. Stitching the air with color. Vibrant threads of blue, red-bronze, And green. —Ruth Clay Price.



Albatross. From the Woodcut by Allen W. Seaby

Le Vrai Progrès

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

CHACUN désire faire des progrès, au point que fréquemment, dans leur folle précipitation, certains oublient toutes autres choses. Et pourtant, que gagnent les mortels à pousser, à se fatiguer et lutter, à se laisser aller aux mauvais motifs et à se servir de mauvais moyens? L'ambition mondaine et la propre-volonté stimulent les hommes d'un faux but; un autre, étouffant toute douceur, jusqu'à ce que, même s'ils atteignent les fins matérielles convoitées, ils arrivent en haillons et sans ressources. Rang, situation et influence personnelle sont autant de moyens que l'on recherche pour se mettre en avant; mais c'est s'appuyer sur des roseaux brisés que de se reposer sur l'assistance futile des ressources matérielles. En effet, à moins que la loi de Dieu n'opère dans nos affaires, le déroulement d'un plan divin ne soit manifeste dans nos vies, nous ne sommes pas pourvus des choses nécessaires pour tenir tête au monde et pour avancer convenablement.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que tout avancement véritable dépend de la loi spirituelle, qui se manifeste par l'honnêteté, l'intégrité et le penser juste; que nous progressons plus en raison des choses qui sont au dedans de nous que des choses qui sont au dehors. De sorte qu'il est très important de considérer sérieusement les efforts que nous faisons pour avancer. Si nous mettons en pratique la loi de l'Amour—la Règle d'Or—dans notre vie de tous les jours, nous introduisons dans nos affaires humaines la loi du divin Principe invariable, qui illumine et déroule chaque pas successif du progrès. L'homme qui "prend son plaisir dans la loi de l'Eternel," dit le Psalmiste, "sera comme un arbre planté près des eaux courantes, qui rend son fruit dans sa saison. . . . Tout ce qu'il fait réussira." Lorsque la loi de la justice sera à l'œuvre dans nos vies, nous avançons en paix et avec confiance, d'une manière sûre et permanente.

Ainsi donc, en dépit de tout manque apparent d'opportunité, de toute infortune ou adversité, il n'y a personne qui ne puisse pas avancer dans les choses qui sont légitimes. En s'élevant au-dessus des circonstances par le pouvoir de la Vérité et de l'Amour, il est impossible de rester dans une ornière ou dans un état de stagnation. Aucune circonstance apparente ne peut nous retenir dans des conditions que nous avons dépassées, si nous reconnaissons Dieu dans toutes nos entreprises. Nous considérons les difficultés qui nous semblent un jour insurmontables comme des occasions de progrès, parce qu'elles servent à éveiller le moi plus élevé, la force morale, la stabilité des intentions, et la pleine confiance en Dieu. Les ob-

Tokyo

(Seen from Kamakura)

White falls the snow on Fuji, whiter yet. It lingers on the flowering plum below My balcony. The roofs of Tokyo With their soft finger-prints are scarcely wet. Like cheeks of children who so soon forget. And where tears fell with brighter roses' glow. Thus the snug little houses melt the snow. From warm tiled roofs and drive away regret.

The sun breaks forth and now my plum tree smiles, Charming its feathery burden into dew. That all its flowers may drink a health to Spring!

For February in Japan beguiles Even my homesick heart from thoughts of you. New England, still icebound and blustering.

—Lilla Cabot Perry, in "The Jar of Dreams."

The Grand Cañon

In the pulseless air; under the blue of the desert sky, a titanic chasm, stretching farther than eye can see. In its vast depths, a great mountain range, carved by wind and water into palace and pyramid, obelisk and sphinx, pinacle and turret, tower and dome. A wilderness of rugged, beautiful forms—not cold gray of rock nor monotone green of forest, but glowing in red and blue and purple and orange melted and mixed by cosmic fires.

An abyss of ever-changing color and form. In the morning, delicately lovely with upcurling mists of faintest rose and palest lavender and purest white, through which peak and pyramid gleam. Under the glare of noonday sun, overwhelming in stark form and burning hue. At twilight, asleep in soft purples and blues of night. Under the moon, a mystery of dim forms and faint shadows. Majestic in sculptural beauty, dazzling in glorious hues; serene, superb, in the pulseless air, under the blue of the desert sky.

garden. Mostly would the N. G. have smiled tolerantly, or, maybe—who cares?—superciliously, at the smug boasts and wild prophecies with which we cheered ourselves and each other as we turned up the soggy soil to the hide-and-seek sunshine that it might the sooner be ready to welcome the seeds.

Here and there you would see a catalogue propped open with small stones, or skewered open with jack-knives or pen-knives, on a wheelbarrow or bench, for reminder or consultation as the layout of beds was estimated and decided upon. Occasionally a wife of our Street would come out for a brief moment to inflame enthusiasm in one direction, or temper it in another. But most of them were at club meetings, or mothers' meetings, or sewing circles, or shopping, or something. So it was virtually a masculine A. F. Society that disported in the waking gardens that afternoon. When Barker shamelessly sang:

"Oh, my green things a-growin', my green things a-growin'."

We all joined in shamelessly, and soaped and pedaled not, even when faces appeared at the back windows of the houses in the next street. Though there was a high board fence between those backyards and the alley, no doubt there were gardeners at heart there. But had they been anything else it would have made no difference to us. We finished our tune. It may have been a bit informal, but it never occurred to one of us to feel foolish about it.

And it was a happy lot of solid citizens and taxpayers who allowed themselves to be lured in to dinner at six, and half-past, caring not one whit if their way of spending that Saturday afternoon might be dubbed by some of the wise "Foolishness!"

Future of Epic

We find ourselves here on the edge of a difficult question. "Can Epic be written again these days? or has it rarefied itself away into a lost art?—lost, albeit though so grand, so tremendously imposing?"

I decline the speculation. Poetry for me has always been the stuff the poets have written—just that and no more; and criticism the business of examining that, of sifting out (if one can) gold from dross. But with rules and definitions I take leave to have no concern at all, nor curiosity concerning any such commerce. Rules are made to be broken, by the artist who can; definitions to be valued by any critic who cares. And in these mad adventures of mine upon Milton and Paradise Lost I beg you not for a moment to suppose me as regretting that he did not make a Tragedy of it. Here it is—our grandest Epic—and a poem for which, however late we come to a full appreciation, every one of us who speak in English ought to be proudly thankful.

I will not even say that a man attempting Epic in our days must be a lonely man, although I think that he must, and although I note that the grandest epic effort of this generation has been made by Mr. Charles

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With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1923

Editorials

Talking of Peace Plans

THE visit of Lord Robert Cecil to the United States will have the highly desirable effect of stimulating continued discussion of the merits of the League of Nations, as at present constituted, and of the possibility of so amending it as to make American participation desirable. Some irreconcilables, big and little, seem to hold the theory that it is an impertinence for a foreigner to visit the United States with the purpose of fomenting such a discussion, but this position is in itself an impertinence. The merits of the League of Nations form an eminently fitting subject for general discussion, and if, as is insisted, the bulk of American sentiment is antagonistic to it, it is proper that its defenders should be drawn from those nations more intimately associated, in which knowledge of its present efficiency is most general.

In discussing the World Court, the other day, Senator Borah said, "Unless the people of the different nations drive it through, it will not go through." And he further declared that no plan "of any substance or permanent worth for peace will ever succeed unless it is supported by a tremendously well-sustained and well-directed public opinion." It is that public opinion concerning the League, the World Court, or any other device for international agreement to avert war, may be aroused and directed that such speaking tours as that of Lord Robert Cecil have been arranged, and it adds greatly to the merit of his campaign that his addresses are always followed by opportunity for those gathered to ask questions, that his point of view may be more fully elucidated.

In accepting the proposition that the ideal position for the United States would be one in which it can, with perfect confidence, rest assured that it never will be drawn into any foreign entanglements, the English statesman only acceded to the obvious. But he is entirely right in his insistence that no nation, and the United States least of all nations, can feel any such assurance. The American people entered the World War unwillingly. They were dragged in by the force of international currents, which neither they nor any other one people could control. When the United States was young and struggling, little more than an inchoate group of detached colonies, in 1812 the rivalry of Napoleon and Great Britain dragged it into European war. One hundred years later the rivalry of Germany and other nations of Europe again compelled the entrance of the Americans upon a conflict in which, at first sight, they might be thought to have been without concern. The same thing will inevitably happen in the event of another world conflict. The study of the American people should therefore be to avert such a conflict, rather than to sit back in the fatuous hope that, if it shall come, they can escape its terrors.

It would be a denial alike of the intelligence of the human mind and of the omnipotence of divine guidance to say that the whole world acting in unison cannot avert war. That is one of the cynicisms of which professional diplomats are fond, and which professional soldiers, the manufacturers of munitions of war and the inventors of deadly weapons are only too glad to force into general currency. There is, unhappily, a class of people who, either by distorted mentality or as a result of mercenary interests, are inclined to hold that war is more normal than peace, just as there are those who hold to the utterly illogical and unchristian belief that sickness is normal and health the exceptional condition of mankind. There is no more misleading maxim than the oft-quoted "In time of peace prepare for war." In time of peace preparations should be made and pressed unceasingly to maintain peace. What form they shall take the best minds may well differ upon. Within a comparatively few weeks the President of the United States has pleaded for the establishment of a World Court as a great deterrent to future wars. A distinguished Senator of the United States, Mr. Borah, questioning the sufficiency of this remedy, sets up the proposition that all nations should declare war to be a crime and that by this declaration alone it would be averted. Lord Robert Cecil comes to the United States to urge that the League of Nations, which now numbers among its participants fifty-two of the civilized peoples of the world, and has outside its ranks only the United States, Germany, Russia, and Turkey, affords at least the foundation for a remedy.

Let them all press their own convictions. Out of the discussion can come nothing but good. There is, indeed, nothing absolutely inharmonious in these three suggestions, for all may yet be incorporated in one. Whether it be the President, the distinguished Senator, or the English statesman, we may say with conviction and with approval that he is engaged in the greatest work that any man can undertake, namely, the effort to advance peace on earth and good will to men.

Speaking the Boys' Language

IF it happens that unnumbered boys of today between the ages of twelve and eighteen miss the mark and fail to find that measure of success which is the heritage of every American youth, this failure very largely may be traceable to the fact that they are not taught to realize their opportunities. In this, history would simply be repeating itself. The ranks are filled today by the millions of boys grown to man's estate who failed to grasp the possibilities

of success as a direct result of application, honest endeavor, and the possession of moral courage. They had no vision of greater things. They believed themselves limited by an environment of ignorance or by the failures of those to whom they should have been able to

look for encouragement and inspiration in their life work. It is not easy to understand, at any period of one's existence, that the line separating success from failure is an invisible one, easily crossed in either direction. One man succeeds while another seemingly fails. One is a power for good in his community or his state, while another follows blindly, bemoaning his inescapable impotency. There is no need that this condition should exist. Students who have devoted much thought to the subject, and those who have applied practical and continuing tests, are witnesses to the encouraging promise that what they call the "jarring-loose" process, if applied early enough in the experience of any person, will do much toward releasing him from a bondage imposed by a belief in hereditary influences, by fear, and by imagined limitation.

A speaker before an assemblage of New England business men recently told of his experience with hundreds of boys and young men. He has had actual contact with them in their neighborhood "clubs" and through continued correspondence and observation. To him the great secret of success in dealing with boys is in being able, first of all, to "speak their language." He had before him as he spoke two volumes of letters from the 125 boys with whom he corresponds regularly at least once a month. He helps the boys solve their problems. He endeavors to visualize the boy's life and his ways, and to do what he calls "a little human engineering." The speaker is a successful business man. He says he has no difficulty in hiring all the engineers and trained men he needs at fixed sums per week, but that the great need is for men of a larger caliber, executives who know how to deal with men.

The observations of such a person, based on long experience directed by a desire to help the men and boys about him, certainly opens the door of hope to those who are in need of encouragement. Likewise it should prompt those who have traveled along the road to give time to the consideration of the needs of those to whom they might, by a word or by the extension of a helping hand at the proper time, bring a hopeful vision of genuine success.

The Propaganda of Lawlessness

THE success of the prosecutions in the cases of city officials and others in Gary, Ind., indicted for conspiring to violate the liquor law, is a matter which deserves the widest publication. Sixty-two persons were put on trial; of these fifty-five were found guilty. Among those convicted were the Mayor, city judge, prosecutor, and the sheriff of Lake County, together with several former officials of similar rank. The roster of the defendants is indicative of the gravity of the conspiracy which the federal officials have been able to uncover. When officials charged with the enforcement of law band together for its violation, and are aided by powerful political and social forces, the menace to society is one that cannot be overestimated. Rumor is current that conditions resembling those at Gary exist in many other places. If that be true, the success of the forces of law there should be at once an encouragement to prohibition officials and a warning to like malefactors elsewhere.

Although the offenses of which these officials and others have been convicted were committed in Gary, Indiana, the trial was held in the Federal Court at Indianapolis. Gary is a working-class town, a steel town populated in the main by workers in steel and allied industries and those who minister to their wants. Doubtless the assertion will be made that the case was not tried there because the labor population would be hostile to the law, and convictions thereby made improbable. But as a matter of fact, as the indictments were for offenses against a federal law, the trial had necessarily to be held in the nearest United States Court, which was at Indianapolis. It would have been fortunate had it been possible to try these cases in Gary, and put to the test the contention of the friends of the alcoholic traffic, headed by Mr. Gompers, that Labor, as a whole, is opposed to prohibition and is willing to connive at violation of the law in order to make its opposition effective. We do not ourselves believe that this is the case. We think it would be an unhappy thing for a nation, made up overwhelmingly of people who work, although only a small minority of them may be enrolled in Mr. Gompers' organization, if the fact were that the working class and the lawbreaking class were to be held as identical. Yet when it comes to the prohibition law, this is precisely the claim made by the wets.

They exult not merely in the acquittal of persons charged with offenses against the liquor laws, but their exultation is the more pronounced the more convincing the proof of guilt may have been. For it is not their desire to demonstrate that people are not violating the law in order to secure drink or to profit by its sale, but rather to prove that they are constantly committing such violations, and are able to secure leniency by tampering with juries and with courts. To encourage crime and to break down the authority of the law is therefore the program which those who are opposing prohibition in the name of personal liberty have set before themselves.

The Gary episode will help to stem the tide of falsehood concerning the impotence of the courts to enforce the law. But the flood of tainted news and mendacious opinion will not be wholly stayed so long as great financial interests are involved, and ready to spend money with publicity experts. One of the stories recently given wide currency was that under prohibition drinking had spread alarmingly in colleges and universities, and particularly harrowing tales were told about conditions in coeducational institutions. Almost any "old grad" can disprove this—and many have—by contrasting present-day customs in the colleges with those of thirty years ago. But if more universal proof is sought, it is furnished by a poll taken some time ago by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. The question, "What do the faculty and students of your institution think of prohibition in

theory and in fact?" was sent to 158 colleges and universities. Of the answers, 136 were overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, ten indefinite, eight unfavorable, and four favorable to prohibition but opposed to the present law.

The propaganda against the Eighteenth Amendment is very persistent, very shrewd, and very widespread. But whenever those conducting it can be held to a definite assertion, its falsity can be proved. In all the history of propaganda there was never an instance quite like this. For those pressing it first induce others to break the law, then magnify the extent to which the law is broken, and finally demand the law's repeal because they have been able to induce its violation and to corrupt its officials. Such occurrences as that at Gary will go far toward rebuking this insolence.

ON THE program at all of the performances given in the United States by the Moscow Art Theater Company, there is printed the following notice:

The audience is respectfully requested to honor the tradition of the Moscow Art Theater for the last quarter of a century which, for the preservation of the illusion of the play, permits no curtain calls until the end of the performance. At that time, the company, if called upon, will feel honored to respond.

If the famous Russian company has shown the American theater nothing else besides this one example of a recognition of the fitness of things, there would be cause for gratitude. That "for the preservation of the illusion of the play" covers the entire point.

The world of the theater is the world of "make-believe," and illusion is its Alpha and Omega. Destroy the illusion, and the very thing of which the theater is made is destroyed. There may be no particular harm done those on both sides of the footlights by having the curtain raised at "the end of the performance"—when there is no longer a necessity for sustaining the illusion—at which time the audience may express its appreciation of the work of the players; but the raising of the curtain at the end of acts, allowing those on the stage in a most informal and disorganized way to step entirely out of their characters and bow and smile at the audience and to each other, is perhaps the most completely inartistic, as well as foolish, thing the modern stage countenances.

At the end of an act, for instance, the hero leaves the stage in great haste to enter an automobile (the "effect" of which the audience hears coming from the supposed driveway outside). It has been stated that he had barely time to catch the steamer for his destination, China. The curtain descends quickly. As it is taken up the hero immediately comes back on to the stage and bows. He even seems willing to remain some time and bow. Could anything be more destructive of illusion or more inartistic than this? In another play, the author, for dramatic purposes, establishes between two characters the conflict of great enmity. An act ends with the playing of an intense quarrel, with stormy exits made from opposite sides of the stage, yet almost immediately the actors are back on the stage, bowing and smiling—sometimes even taking hands—ready for their ill-advised curtain calls—thus destroying the very illusion they have been working to build up.

The Russian players have taught American producers many things of value, which they are sure to take to heart and profit by. Those producers should put well up on their list a discarding of the old-fashioned and foolish custom called "taking curtain calls."

Editorial Notes

ONE wonders whether the Archbishop of Canterbury had in thought the article by Isaac Disraeli in the latter's "Curiosities of Literature," when he suggested, in his address to Cambridge students not long since, that a university paper ought to be prepared on "the missed opportunities of history." The article in question is entitled, "Of a history of events which have not happened," and in it Disraeli says:

Such a title might serve for a work of not inconsiderable unphilosophical speculation, which might enlarge our general views of human affairs and assist our comprehension of those events which are enrolled on the registers of history.

A speculative discourse concerning those things which "might have been," though perhaps interesting, is always invalidated, however, by the fact that they were not.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the subjects which are to be discussed by the cabinet ministers of the Boys' Parliament of Ontario, who have been called by their Premier to attend a cabinet meeting in Toronto in a few days, indicates the scope and vigor of this comparatively newly formed institution. These subjects include, for example, provincial athletic meets for all Trial Ranger camps and Tuxis Squares, plans for the boys' provincial election next November and completion of the organization of county councils. Since the Boys' Parliament met in Toronto during the Christmas vacation, by the way, the minister of finance reports that more than \$1000 has been raised by the boys of Ontario for co-operative boys' work throughout the Province.

It is announced, in connection with the solar radiation work of the Weather Bureau at Washington, that a daily count is being kept of the number of dust particles in the atmosphere. On some mornings, it is said, as many as 3000 per cubic centimeter have been counted, to which statement is added the further one that undoubtedly there are many particles which, while large enough to act as nuclei for condensation, are too small to be seen through a microscope with a magnifying power of 1000 diameters. To the uninitiated this certainly seems a practical example of straining at something even smaller than gnats.

The Black Country and Its Borders

BIRMINGHAM is the throbbing heart of the Black Country, that district in the English Midlands which is busiest with industry of any similar area in all the world. It comprises coal mines and potteries, foundries and porcelain works. It produces automobiles and needles, saddles and children's trinkets, bicycles and synthetic rubies. Within these ranges it exports every day to America and to Australia and to the Orient a thousand other things that men and women need to make them comfortable and happy; indeed, to sustain them at all.

They speak lightly of the Black Country in London and the south of England. Yet the Black Country is the backbone of the Empire. The names of its achievements are known wherever in the world men have made their ways. And when its foundries vomit fire against the blackened skies at night, the sinews of England are being welded. Sheffield is king of steel; the spindles of Manchester whirl out a song of accomplishment; but the glow of the midnight sky over Birmingham is the torch of English industry, carrying light to the remotest corners of the earth.

Drery is the path from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, along the line of the London & Northwestern Railway. Drab and forbidding is the succession of chimneys and stacks belching smoke and grime into the dripping clouds that hang low over the Midlands on a winter day. The countryside is cold and cheerless with its vast mountains of mine excavations. And windmills along a Dutch canal are clustered less thickly than these slowly-turning wheels, set high in air, the wheels whose cables reach into the bowels of the earth, sole link with the fresh air of the men who labor in the darkness and damp that England may thrive.

Such is the Black Country; and over Birmingham, its capital, drifts its smoke and grime until, now and then, sweet breezes from the south, redolent with Sussex flowers and Kentish blossoms, drive it away northward to the peaks of Derby and the Yorkshire moors.

And what marvelous examples of nature's scheme of compensations are the Black Country's green borders! What a study in contrasts is the gloom of a Staffordshire mining town with the entrancing loveliness of a Warwickshire village in springtime!

The green borders of the Black Country! Depart from Birmingham's vast, smoky stations by London & Northwestern, or Great Western; or set forth southward by motor omnibus from the "Bull Ring," and presently the soft lure of the English countryside tugs at your heartstrings. The charm that fills with an abiding love the heart of him who knows England is all about you. Forgotten is grime and smoke. Unheeded is the achievement of British industry.

One who knows would have you come in May to a Warwickshire village, with its thatched roofs, its placid stream, its little inn by the bridge. He would ask that you pause for refreshments in the rose-garden behind the inn, and afterward visit the old church, with its gray stones and its weather-beaten oaken door, and its little yard bordering the river, where it is certain you will experience a peace whose memory will linger on and on.

As the afternoon wanes, that miscreant, the cuckoo, will begin to call from the meadows. And, as if at a signal, the kine will move toward the farmyard gate. The farmer's boy, in dialect not different from him of "As You Like It," product of the same soil, will give you "Good-night" as you pass along the lane. About these green borders of the Black Country Shakespeare took his evening strolls, and his countryman is the countryman of Warwickshire.

The hawthorns are in bloom as May comes to June; and along every hedgerow is a heap of white, as if the Midlands had known that rarity, a heavy snowfall, and it had left its traces. There is a brilliance to the green now that few other lands than England ever know. The fields are emerald, each divided by a line of gleaming white. Occasionally a copse of wood, dark almost to blackness, dots the countryside. And at the foot of the long slope meanders the Avon, willows bending gracefully along its banks and an infrequent birch dipping over its waters. The parish church, with Gothic spire, is just over the brow of yonder hill.

These are the green borders of the grime-encrusted Black Country. They are not all Warwickshire's. Part of Worcestershire pushes itself up into Birmingham's very heart; and toward the Clent Hills to the west and the Cotswolds to the south you can wander for weeks and traverse on every jaunt an untried lane or an isolated country road, free from the raucously-shrieking motor, and knowing companionship only with the birds and the squirrels, the cattle and the sheep, in their fields.

English history was made hereabout. Warwick and its castle is but a half-score miles from Birmingham. Kenilworth is close at hand. Henley-in-Arden, where Shakespeare's early school days were passed and upon which still look down the remains of Simon de Montfort's earthworks, lies a dozen miles away in one of the loveliest vales in England. Alcester, half a dozen miles westward, knew the tramp of Roman legionaries as they came and went from their great camp there 1800 years ago.

Within these two extremes, the Black Country and its green borders, lies the thing that is England. English labor and English pastime, English life itself is thus comprised. Amid the drabest surroundings English effort proceeds to achievement, moving grimly forward, slowly sometimes, when the obstacles are great, but always forward, overcoming all. In the fairest environment England breathes again, renews courage, girds loins once more to the task. At rest-time the Englishman puts behind, as have we in our stroll along the green borders, all thoughts of the Black Country. That is one of the reasons for his great reserve strength. His work and play are always strictly distinguishable. He gives time to the one, and time also to the other. It is a habit that has helped to bring him safely through one of the blackest periods in all his history to the point where he is able to discern once more the green borders of peace and happiness.

The Universal Demand for Education

EDUCATION is dependent upon economic conditions, writes V. F. Calverton in *The Modern Quarterly*. Yet, an uneducated man living under the best of economic conditions cannot become great—though the best of economic conditions would stimulate a desire for education. . . . Education is a prerequisite to intellectual greatness, the same as the knowledge of drill and military tactics is a prerequisite to gaining martial distinction. And the forms of greatness today that are not to a considerable extent intellectual are none. Then to make it possible for all people to become educated is the immediate problem. Education has been the cry of almost all leaders from sociologists to statesmen.